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THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

Vol. 56 July, 1931 No. 13

Intellectual Freedom and Integrity
Adam Strohm

Do We Want a Library Science?
C. Seymour Thompson

Recent Developments in Library Work in England
E. Cockburn Kyte

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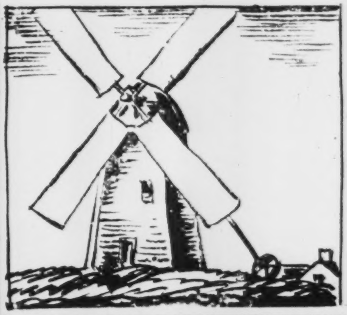

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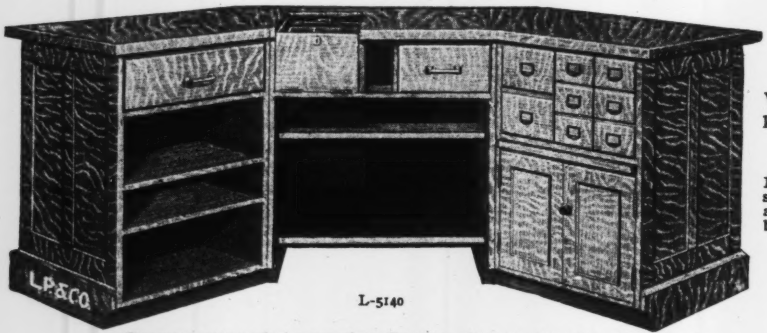

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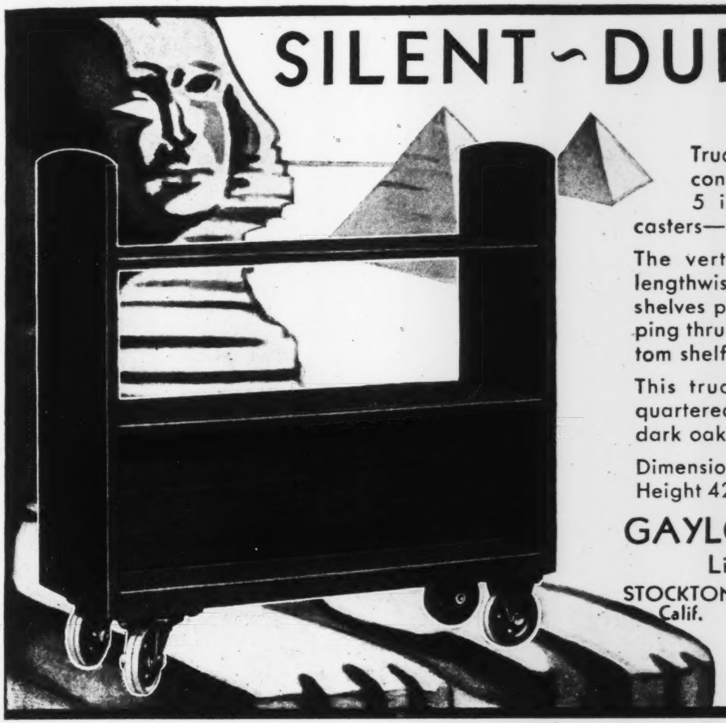

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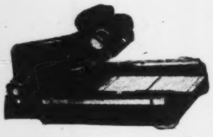

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Forthcoming Issues of
THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

The reports of the A.L.A. General Sessions and the Special Libraries Association will be found in this number. The August number will include reports of the Council, Sections, Round Tables, and other Affiliated Organizations meeting at New Haven. The leading article in the August number will be the paper given before the Publicity Round Table on "Raising Salaries" by J. R. McGaughy, professor of education, Teachers College, Columbia University. We also hope to include, if space will allow after taking care of the A.L.A. reports, the paper by Louis R. Wilson on "Emergence of the College Library" given before the Third General Session and "This Bequest of Wings" a paper given before the Lending Section by R. E. Rogers, professor of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

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THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

Intellectual Freedom and Integrity

By ADAM STROHM

Librarian, Public Library, Detroit, Michigan

CONSCIOUS of the dignity and influence of this seat of learning whose guests we are privileged to be, we may well pause to inquire in how far we may follow its leadership and embrace its ideals.

Certainly in the case of a public institution, whereof I am but an imperfect deputy, its policy is not that of operating on the high levels of scholarship or being a claimant to such intellectual influence as is part of the traditions and accomplishment of Yale University. As an impetus in our own service we look to institutions of this kind for the creation of leaders—men whose careers are outstanding, not only if measured in terms of professional prestige but whose distinction and lasting impression on the popular mind rest on the clarity and courage of their minds and probity of ideals. It would be ungenerous if we did not honor institutions of higher learning by recognizing their chartered responsibility in the formation of national character, their mastery in assaying and purifying the human and intellectual ore brought to their laboratories. The greatness of any university finds its popular recognition through the service it renders the people in a national sense, through its share in developing and crystallizing a national genius which should be intelligible and cherished by all.

Such institutions require a good many distributing points in order to realize their most cherished hope—that of far-flung service to mankind. Among such agencies for the distribution of knowledge the public library takes its humble but now definitely established position. The leaders of public libraries are not charged with the pursuit of scholarship, but as promoters of sound public thinking we may perhaps speak in the same faith as our academic colleagues, as we are both defenders of the bill of rights of a self-governing people to intellectual freedom; we can be faithful to such a trust only if we preserve the integrity of our declared purpose.

During the past decade the American Library Association achieved an unprecedented growth in membership and specialization in service activities. It was an era when the national energy was tuned up to a production and expansion that took on the dimensions of an economic world conquest. This prosperity wave carried everything before it — among other American institutions, the American library. Like all other corporations we decided to reorganize. The National Headquarters was departmentalized; specialists and boards were set up, charged with the responsibility of advisory service and exploratory undertakings. They were called upon to outline service policies to meet the standards of the new social, industrial and educational life which the national spirit was endeavoring to interpret on the high wave of prosperity and power. Leadership at Headquarters gave impetus to the new advance and met with gen-

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A.L.A. Presidential Address, 1931.

erous support from all ranks; friends and powerful patrons registered their practical good-will. We struck a fast pace, we gained territory, we achieved some objectives well worth while. Much remains to be done.

America is in a state of flux like the rest of the world. The industrial era has given us riches; it has also generated new conceptions of a life worthy of man, wherein sanitation, comfort, freedom and fellowship take their place in a new social order, where new capacities of living are revealed. A delicate interplay between rights and duties enters into a growing understanding of human relations. Modern transportation has brought restlessness about; we have no permanent anchorground: the old farm, the village of our boyhood, our home town are but archaic terms, welcome to our sense of humor—occasionally even serving as a springboard for the sarcastic flights of our scribes. Our state of opulency, of sacred memory, supplied us with costly social upholstery and standards of simonized physical comfort. When the fountains of financial fuel ceased to spout we were brought up sharp in our plunge to make a short cut to success.

We have heard laments about the arid wildernesses in America where no library service is available. It is reported that approximately forty million people are without such contact. Accustomed as we are to associating popular educational service with print and other library accessories we are prone to forget that simplicity of surroundings, even hardships have educational effects often enriched by the fact that these untaught people are masters of their own destiny, humble as it may be. With confusion and helplessness all about us we might be tempted to ask if standards of life—national or individual—and character-making are not realized in the quiet corners of our land where life is a little primitive quite as soundly as in the great centers of energy where life is a little hectic and under the whip of the sensational.

No doubt it has been within the experiences of our field workers to meet and be honored with the confidence of the simple, kindly folk of rural habitation, where the friendly return of a greeting and many other expressions of good-will—with no thought of profit—are forthcoming quietly and in accordance with an ancient, unwritten code. These people know little of organized welfare work but they have the ability to stand on their own feet—give a lift where it is needed, help their friends without imposing upon the self-respect of either.

Many of these folks of broken speech have their sanctuaries both within themselves and in the open where nature has revealed herself to their seeing eyes. Thither they wander in their hours of ease and commune with the mysterious truth of life, feeling its strength as does the Arab kneeling on his prayer rug. Out of such golden threads are woven folk history, national culture and deep attachments—the soil out of which national literature blossoms and comes to harvest. We might find that more human virtues and a deeper unselfish affection are born and kept alive in the "wee house in the heather" than in the Alpine country of American skyscrapers.

The independent nature of these simple folks, their unwillingness to be imposed upon or to be patronized calls to mind the story told about a people whose lives also run in a minor key—the Shetlanders. As an example of the self-satisfied and withal independent nature of the average Shetlander, the following remark made by an old isleman to a storm-stayed visitor from the South may be cited:

"You must find it terribly dull living in this out-of-the-way place," said the stranger, "seeing you cannot get your letters and papers when the weather is bad. Why, I don't suppose you know what we are doing in London from one week's end to the other!"

"That's true," was the reply, "but yir just as badly off in London, for ye dinna ken what we're doin' in Shetlan'."

Obviously we cannot do our part in community service if we live marooned in an institution not in contact with the pulsing life of our day. We are citizens deputized by other citizens to administer a special service for public good. We must organize our full strength, keep our resources fluid and our libraries registered as intelligence bureaus to enterprises where creative work and practical skill construct some of the footings to which a civilization of human welfare must be anchored. The craftsman, the artist, the thinker are brothers and the enrichment of life will be the more substantial if these minds are joined in a fraternity of civilization.

The industrial era of our age has widened the front of our advance. While harkening to the new calls we should not forsake old loyalties. The full chapter of the Machine Age is still to be written. Like all revolutions it filled a need, it corrected a wrong. The drudgery of toil, the drabness of primitive human shelters were cast off like unlovely garments. Work began to have a new meaning, a new recognition, a man's way of qualifying for social, economic and intellectual emancipation—the trademark of a wealthy nation.

We are emerging from a century in which

science through the genius of many taciturn men all over the world placed at the service of mankind the latent forces of nature, and equally ingenious minds multiplied the talents placed in their keeping. The British Association for the Advancement of Science meeting this year to celebrate its 100th anniversary, will also pay honor to the centenary of the great discovery by Michael Faraday, the obtaining of electricity from ordinary magnetism. Its bearing upon modern thought and modern life is well known to us all. We have received a rich inheritance from him and other masters of science. The technical details of their discoveries are beyond the understanding of most of us; their application for human comfort and power are within the experience of all. Indeed, the economic foundation on which the civilization of today rests is the gift of men of science who bequeath their findings to posterity.

Brilliant and amazing are the successes achieved at an accelerating speed within the wide domains of technique. Every difficulty is a challenge to new forces, new methods. Divers human needs have been met, a growing security against the daily struggle of old with unyielding nature has been achieved. Work has produced wealth, some of it flowing back into channels of industry while large amounts have been dedicated to human needs other than material ones. American men of wealth tend to be a group of cheerful givers, unostentatiously practicing the theory of certain Roman philosophers which allowed "the wise man to possess, even to seek riches, but only as a means for exercising social virtues such as generosity, magnificence and the like."

Having submitted this imperfect brief for the modern industrial era, should not the honorable counsellor for the other side also be heard before a verdict is reached? To be sure, he will concede the value of concentrated energy and cooperative efforts but as part of his exhibit he will also point to symptoms indicative of a life exhausted in centrifugal motions! Mental efforts are directed to outside life—technology, world events, national and international economic competition. Nobody has time to nourish his *personal, inner* life. The rest period vibrates with nerves and overstimulation, a state of mental tension, demanding another spurt.

In this enervating craving for action and more action, the weary chase for "a good time," we repeatedly respond to the crack of the whip and surrender our heritage of manhood, our mental freedom, our right to a balanced individual life of thought and emotions, of memories and experiences, of yearnings and lofty ambition—the ingredients which are essential for poise and a personality. Our eyes are riveted on the untiring whirl of humans short-circuiting their power instead of preserving it.

The wonted dignity and claim of our libraries feel the reaction; we also are a part of an intricate machinery and have surrendered to a powerful collective will and demands, ever growing in numbers and insistence. We have joined forces with others in training intellect day after day to convey information and knowledge in order to keep the machines working and nature yielding its resources. Are we in danger of being industrialized? Certainly we occasionally stumble upon certain features that we have in common with industry. Laboratory devices are multiplied, daily working hours are reduced and yet there is a lamentable want of time, strength and seclusion to enrich our inner selves, to learn the art of husbanding our forces only to release them for the deeper satisfactions of life. Our social education has succeeded in collecting and uniting our moral and spiritual forces in a community structure of law and order where all people have a deepening sense of solidarity. Reaching for the perfection of organization, we are in danger of forgetting the individual who, if he is to reach his full stature and adult growth, must be free to develop untrammeled by organization standards.

We librarians also are organized and classified; we have our departments, card catalogs and bureaus; our statistics are often our most solemn proclamations, though they express nothing but the mechanics of our service. Our chapter in the history of popular education cannot be written merely in algebraic equations, our contributions to the spiritual emancipation of the individual call for careful auditing.

The danger of the machine age, the benumbing tempo of the lockstep are realized and various devices and agencies are functioning for stimulating mental development and public intelligence. The library has many competitors, our superiors in aggressiveness and ingenuity. Certain organs of print ceaselessly furnish machine-made opinions which, mechanically conveyed, are accepted by many who without time and desire to do their own thinking submit to this polite forced feeding. In the name of culture, men's minds are being knocked about by plausible, sententious speculations and appeals gently sent out on the wave length, the terminal letters of which may be identificed with gullibility and conceit of individuals and groups.

If it be *our* part to assist in promoting sound public opinion based on orderly processes and tested truth, if we desire to be recognized for integrity of intellect and purpose, then it behooves us to protect and guard the birthright of others, their right to honest goods from whomsoever sets himself up as their mentor and counsellor. Not for us to be field agents for the pretender, the hypocrite, peddling his shoddy wares in words of printed cant and platitudes. Be not impatient with the unlettered man, do not exalt the intellectual. Only those are servants of public good who through personal effort without thought of gain serve their fellows well and, if occasion arises, through a noble action. Those men are evil who distort truth, who perform sibilant lip service, who profiteer on simple minds, prejudice and false sentiment.

Those who intrude themselves upon the inner life of a man must come clean. Our high warrant for laboring in the vineyards of the so-called Adult Education must contain as a leading sentence the promotion of adult emancipation and intellectual freedom. Those attributes of manhood are the gangway to useful activity, to success and to rugged self-dependency.

He who takes flight or refuses to surrender his own judgment to conventional public opinion should, however, heed the truth that it is the analytical, investigating mind which triumphs against unbridled impulse and passion.

The main building of an old university in northern Europe bears this inscription, which greets the students as they enter:

> Great is the thought that is free
> Greater the thought that is right

In accommodating all those who come for printed sources of information of a theoretical and practical nature we are properly recognizing the life of today. If we are also spreading our wares to those who are interested in human emotions and the aesthetics of life we are honoring those interpreters of events and peoples who with their artistry and fancy present a deeper and truer understanding of life than reality itself.

In making a plea for such library service we have no sympathy with the individual who substitutes reading for thinking or retires from his fellows in gloomy self-introspection. Too much reading, even educational, may be as stupefying and enslaving as the treadmill rounds of brute labor. One-sided intellectualism travels on the lonely trails of the arid, unfrequented regions. Books and reading should lead to the highway of freedom, alertness and usefulness.

National culture, the development of a race will not attain its fulfillment if the recreational needs of the individual are neglected, if tactfulness, graciousness, fine taste and other manifestations of good breeding are absent. The colorful stratifications of Adult Education contain the elements of a spontaneous, sound joy of life, sensitiveness to beauty, goodwill and responsiveness to our fellows.

I like to deal with him who is not helpless and low-spirited when deprived of upholstered leather chairs and the beseeching appeals of the radio. I am for the man who has the courage to live his own life, whose wings are strong in mist and sunshine, whose zest of life has no hectic tempo—such a man makes a good companion and is a power in social education. Virility, steadiness in the hour of decision, sturdy humanity, the love of one's mother tongue enter into the structure of all national culture. The *abundant* life is achieved through the balanced intelligent enjoyment of one's physical and mental self and the sharing of the happy hours with others.

Books like *The Story of San Michele, Giants in the Earth, Death Comes for the Archbishop, Lambs in March,* the racy flavor of native humor as rendered by Mark Twain, the suppressed yet exquisitely fluent idealism of Galsworthy sound the depths of human sympathy and good-will. They are a testament of noble sentiments from those who with deep affection have lived very close to the heart of nature and life. If education means understanding, then we serve faithfully in placing such printed messages in the hands of our fellows. There may still be voices from down in the pit speaking in praise of increased per capita book circulation—they are but droning words from the Accounting Department where the sun never shines.

A good book touching the mystery as whispered in the silent woods or giving us the jubilant notes heard under the open sky carries us toward the heights as do music and song. If it comes our way in our daily service to introduce to others such melodies of the delicately attuned and inspired human mind, then we experience a reward more precious than rubies—we have had a share in the making of a *life*, and not merely advised as to how to make a *living*.

The thoughts of solitude are heard in solitude and have an inward chime that public thoughts must lack.—C. H. COOLEY, in *Life and the Student*

Do We Want a Library Science?

By C. SEYMOUR THOMPSON

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MANY TIMES in the last few years I have asked myself a question which I have usually answered with a negative—Have we a library science? Apparently many others have been entertaining the same doubt. In 1928 Mr. Roden, in his presidential address before the American Library Association, referred to the two library schools which were planning "to devote a major portion of their time to—extensive research into the principles, if any, that underlie our practice."[1] In the first number of the *Library Quarterly* Dr. Williamson tells us that the new school at Columbia was named a "school of library service," rather than a school of library science, to evade the question whether library work can be accurately called a science.[2] Dr. Waples, in the same number of the *Quarterly*, shows that it is the fixed intention of the Graduate Library School of the University of Chicago to develop for us a science of librarianship, but warns us that many years will be required for the full achievement of this ambition.[3] It seems that we have become pretty well agreed that we have not now a library science, but we are apparently determined that we will have one; like the newly rich who was told that he had no *savoir faire*, and immediately said "I will get one, I don't care what it costs." Yet I must confess, I fear, to a perverse disposition. As I have pondered over the course which we seem now to be following, I have added to my original question another—Do we want a library science?

Dr. John Dewey says: "Science signifies, I take it, the existence of systematic methods of inquiry, which, when they are brought to bear on a range of facts, enable us to understand them better and to control them more intelligently, less haphazardly and with less routine."[4] But unless we take these words in a much broader sense than their context indicates the author intended, as to both the "systematic methods of inquiry" and the "range of facts," they provide only for applied science and not for the theoretical. Such a concept would exclude, for example, the fundamental, most vital elements of political science. Our definition of science should be reasonably exacting, yet moderately conservative; not restricting the field to the exact sciences, but confining it to those subjects which are characterized by scientific qualities, as the word scientific is commonly understood in the intellectual world. Chief among these qualities, I think, are patience and thoroughness in investigation and study, and a constant habit of systematic, logical thinking and reasoning. We must expect of a science that it shall not merely give evidence of a bit of scientific method here and there, but that its entire work shall be performed in a manner which can be properly termed scientific. We must expect that the principles on which it is based and the knowledge which it has accumulated shall have been methodically formulated and systematized. But we should remember that sound, fundamental principles, no less truly than minute facts, can be scientific; that scientific method may rely upon careful study and correct thought, without employing the microscope or any system of exact measurement.

That we have developed in the library profession a considerable body of knowledge, or rather, of technique and opinion, there can be no doubt. How much of this can be classed as science is open to argument. For classification and cataloging, I believe we can justly claim at least a humble place among the sciences; we may speak of the science of classification, the science of cataloging. Can we say as much for our administrative system in general? It has some scientific aspects. It is controlled very largely by a few fundamental principles which have been widely accepted, have demonstrated their soundness, and are no more subject to change than are the principles of other sciences, such as medicine, supposedly much more exact. Yet a very large part of our practice is based on haphazard experimentation; much of it has resulted from hasty, superficial consideration, rather than from precise thought; too much of it is governed by local conditions or by tradition or whim or accident; much of it has

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Paper read before American Library Institute, June 23, 1931.

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[1] American Library Association *Bulletin*, 22:315 (September, 1928).

[2] *Library Quarterly*, January, 1931, pp. 5-6.

[3] *Ibid.*, January, 1931, p. 33.

[4] Dewey, John. *The Sources of a Science of Education*, pp. 8-9.

been somewhat methodically formulated, but mainly in a pragmatic fashion which shows little resemblance to a rational system. We may have a good foundation on which a science can be built, but it can hardly be said that in our administration and service as a whole we have yet developed a science.

Hitherto, with or without science, I think we have done exceedingly well, but in the future we must do even better. Before we rashly conclude that our present shortcomings are due to empirical methods, let us become introspective, for I believe it is scientific to diagnose the cause of an ailment before prescribing a remedy. What is the most important, basic qualification for librarianship? Dr. Waples thinks nobody will deny that librarianship is "primarily a social enterprise."[5] But everything is social; and I think it is more accurate and more salutary to consider it as primarily an educational enterprise, even though in some phases the sociological element may be predominant. If librarianship is primarily an educational profession, its fundamental and dominating purpose must be educational; if its principal purpose is educational, the most important qualification for a librarian must be—education. More specifically, for education is a broad word, our purpose is what Mr. Jewett described in 1853 as "the diffusion of a knowledge of good books, and enlarging the means of public access to them."[6] Does it not follow, then, that the most important qualification for librarianship, the qualification that must underlie all others, is "a knowledge of good books," with the high standards of education which that presupposes?

The report of the A.L.A. Survey in 1926 showed that in the large public libraries less than 24 per cent of the professional employees were college graduates, and in the large college and university libraries less than 58 per cent.[7] In 1927 the Bureau of Public Personnel Administration gave this summary—eloquent in its brevity—of the conditions its study had revealed:

> "In many of the smaller libraries, and particularly in the public libraries where only one, two, or three persons are employed, the library workers as a rule do not have the education, library training, library experience, and other qualifications essential for the effective performance of the duties of their positions. In the large and in many of the medium size libraries—there [are] very few library workers engaged in professional work with less than a high school education, many with college training or technical library school equipment, or both, and a low proportion with a college education including or supplemented by a technical library course one or two years in length."[8]

At the very point where we should be strongest, we seem to find our greatest weakness. I do not forget that the very small public libraries and extension agencies are doing work of such a nature that to talk of high educational attainments and extensive knowledge of books would be absurd. But these form only a single phase of library work, and it is not belittling their importance to say that they cannot be considered as typical in estimating the nature and the needs of librarianship in the United States. Nor do I forget the goodly number of men and of women in the profession to whom the following statement does not apply. But, considering the field as a whole, we librarians, as a class, are not possessed of sufficiently high educational attainments; we are not, as a class, distinguished for a knowledge of good books. That is a statement, I believe, which we cannot deny, if we are honest and candid; and if we are conscientious, we shall earnestly and unremittingly seek a remedy.

Low salaries cannot be considered the only cause of the fact that our educational standards are not higher, and we will do well to cease attributing all our deficiences to inadequate compensation. The underlying, ultimate cause is the fact that we ourselves have too generally undervalued educational qualifications. We have, indeed, held pretty steadfastly to the high purpose which was so well expressed by Mr. Jewett, and that, to me, is the most encouraging fact in American library history. But because of the rapidity and the practicality of our growth we have not always retained a correct sense of values; we have too often esteemed quantity above quality, and have allowed secondary purposes and secondary qualifications to assume primary importance. In developing a body of administrative method adequate to meet the needs of the new ideals of service, for a long period we placed an exaggerated emphasis on technique and routine, from which we have not yet entirely recovered. In developing service of more practical value to practical people—which made a good slogan for initial experiments in publicity—and in trying to prove that we were of actual dollars and cents value, we lost much of the older admiration for the cultural value of the library, for we did not succeed in adding the new ideal to the old without displacing some of the former. Then came the day of "efficiency" in business, and we rallied to the cry for efficiency in library administration. This, too, was well, for everyone will admit that our libraries must be efficiently administered, but it had an unfortunate by-product. To prove that our administration was efficient and business-like, we had to prove that we ourselves were keen, efficient executives, engaged in a business of no small importance. The fear of being called academic increased. We had plenty of admiration then, and we have today, for the small number of scholars in our profession, but not the kind of admiration that inspires emulation. The men most emulated were, and are today, the successful business men, the men of executive genius, the men who do big things,—the live wires. Yes, our libraries must have efficient, business-like administration; but I hate to think of a librarian being known chiefly as a live wire. It is not good for an educational profession; for one that likes to call itself a learned profession.

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[5] *Library Quarterly*, January, 1931, p. 30.

[6] *Norton's Literary Register*, 1854, p. 57.

[7] American Library Association, *A Survey of Libraries in the United States*, 1:136 and 263.

[8] Bureau of Public Personnel Administration, *Proposed Classification and Compensation Plans for Librbary Positions*, pp. 7-8.

The chief need of the library profession, in my opinion, is a revival of the *bibliothecal* spirit. This can be brought about without sacrificing anything that we have gained in perfection of method, in practicality of service, in efficiency of administration. I believe that one most desirable means to this end is a distinction, as clear-cut as it can be made, not only between the clerical positions and the professional, but between the clerical duties which cannot be divorced from the professional positions and what we call their professional duties. Other measures which have been proposed and tried for increasing our educational efficiency, I cannot discuss here. The chief remedy lies, I believe, in cultivating a proper conception of the primary purpose of our work and the primary qualifications. Let us cease trying to be what we are not, what we are not supposed to be, and what we cannot be with any noteworthy degree of success. Let us be content to be librarians—as business-like and efficient as possible, an active influence in community life, but, above everything else, librarians. There is no danger that the pendulum may swing back too far toward the point from which it has come. And if every member of the A.L.A. became convinced that his or her success as a librarian depended, more than on anything else, on improvement in educational equipment and in knowledge of books; that, although these alone are not sufficient, and must be supplemented by many other essentials, they still remain primary and fundamental, we should have no cause for concern whether librarianship is or is not a science.

But there are many who will not agree with me in this. Many eminent authorities are saying that empirical methods have done well enough, perhaps, in the past, but have carried us as far as they can. Dr. Williamson, for example, tells us that "empirical thinking and empirical methods—are not scientific and are rapidly being discarded in every other important field of knowledge and service;" that "—in education, in business and industry, in social service—everywhere except in the library field—extensive programs of research are being carried out, highly organized and well financed;" and that "if the library is to rise to its opportunity as a social institution and educational force it must—begin very soon to attack its problems by a thoroughgoing application of the spirit and methods of research that are being found so effective in every other field."[9]

With the very highest respect for the learning and the ability of Dr. Williamson, I find it impossible to accept this view of the question. Regardless of what may have been accomplished by the new research in other fields, the entire argument by comparison with these other vocations seems to me somewhat fallacious. Our problems, our circumstances, and, particularly, our aims and purposes, differ so greatly from those of business that the analogy here is not trustworthy. And I question the reliability of the comparison with education, closely akin to teaching as our work may be, for the kinship is one of educational purpose alone, and not at all one of problems, conditions, or methods. Furthermore, I am not convinced that scientific research in education has yet demonstrated its value conclusively enough to serve as a model. Certainly in a very large number of the research studies that are being published every month it is difficult to recognize even a potential value. I will cite only one example, which may be of special interest to librarians. A scientific study was made of "the specific illegibilities found in the writing of Arabic numerals." It demonstrated two things: that both children and adults frequently make illegible figures, and that some figures are made illegible more frequently than others. One remedial procedure was suggested: that the figure 5 should be written with one stroke of the pen; and the author naively states "there is a possibility that this method is used by certain librarians" since the handbook of the New York State Library School, more than thirty years before this scientific study was made, had contained a direction that all figures should be made without lifting the pen.[10] Much good may have been accomplished, and more may be accomplished in the future, by educational research, but the science, if it is a science, is still in a crudely experimental stage. Shall we not wait, at least until it has emerged a little further, before we accept the argument that we must copy its methods?

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[9] *Library Quarterly*, January, 1931, pp. 3 and 8.

[10] Newland, T. Ernest. "A Study of the Specific Illegibilities Found in the Writing of Arabic Numerals," in *Journal of Educational Research*, March, 1930, pp. 177-185.

Even less convincing is an argument advanced by Dr. John Dewey, on behalf of scientific method, and cited approvingly by Dr. Waples in relation to librarianship. Dewey says:

> "The existence of scientific method protects us also from a danger that attends the operations of men of unusual power; dangers of slavish imitation partisanship, and such jealous devotion to them and their work as to get in the way of further progress. Anybody can notice today that the effect of an original and powerful teacher is not all to the good. Those influenced by him often show a one-sided interest; they tend to form schools, and to become impervious to other problems and truths; they incline to swear by the words of their master and to go on repeating his thoughts after him, and often without the spirit and insight that originally made them significant."[11]

Are we going to be frightened by a bugbear like that? Of course, we do not want slavish, uncritical acceptance of any man's ideas, but in this iconoclastic, skeptical age the danger of this is surely insignificant. The argument is specious and factitious; unworthy of a scientific mind, altogether unworthy of acceptance by the library profession. Has the world been the worse for Socrates and Plato and Aristotle? For Pestalozzi and Herbart and Froebel and Spencer? Apply it to the library profession. To what extent have we suffered from "slavish imitation partisanship?" Did "jealous devotion" to Melvil Dewey and his work "get in the way of further progress?" Have we been the worse for Cutter and Green and Poole, to mention but a few of the pioneers? Or for John Cotton Dana, to mention one who has most recently left us? Yet we shall soon, probably, have a scientific study, culminating in a doctoral thesis, on "The Dangers Inherent in the Presence of Great Men in our Midst."

Something of the nature of the proposed science of librarianship can be learned from the list of "problems under investigation at the Graduate Library School, University of Chicago." Some of these problems, I gladly admit, are excellent, but they are mainly those listed under the heading "historical," rather than those which seem to be most representative of the school's principal purpose. From most of the studies thus far announced little good can come, so far as I can see, to the library profession,—certainly not enough good to compensate for the harm they will do. In considering the following "research projects," remember the statement made by the director of the school, that the student's individual research on his chosen problem "is the nucleus" of his "entire program."[12] "Evaluation for interest of topics discussed in contemporary magazines by representative groups of adults." Assuming, rashly, that reliable and significant data can be compiled which will prove that certain classes are more interested in some of the topics than in others, in what way will this increase the value of our service? "Comparison of actual reading in non-fiction with interest in non-fiction topics for representative groups." If it is discovered, by some scientific process not yet known by ordinary librarians, that the non-fiction which people read relates to topics in which they are not interested, what are we going to do about it? "Comparative study of costs of books in various classes of literature represented in small college libraries." When it is demonstrated that books in some classes of literature cost more than books in some other classes, shall we "stock" more heavily in the cheaper classes and discontinue the other "line?" This would, indeed, be a unique contribution to the principles of book selection, which the empirical librarian would not have produced in a long time. "Comparison of professional activities performed by school librarians with activities performed by teachers for corresponding grades, evaluation of activities for importance, and consensus to estimate appropriate responsibility of teacher and librarian in respect to each type of activity." This seems to imply—but no, I will not undertake to elucidate it. "Measurement of vocabulary difficulty in A.L.A. subject headings for representative groups of public-library patrons." Quite palpably this was inspired by the thought that since vocabulary-difficulty studies have become popular, and undoubtedly useful, in the teaching of languages, there should be a place for them in library science, and that the place must be found.

More concrete evidence of the aid which scientific research promises to bring to librarianship is found in an article entitled "Propaganda and Leisure Reading: a method by which to identify and offset propaganda in students' leisure reading,"[13] written by the Director of the Graduate Library School in Chicago and based on data collected by one of the students. Its thesis is that a college should do everything possible to protect the student against the insidious and powerful propaganda which assails him from novels, plays, moving pictures and other popular media—propaganda involving sex, militarism, crime, business ethics, personal ideals, and other problems. "In order to identify types of sex situations presented in plays, novels, and moving pictures, respectively," an analysis and classification was made of 266 recent plays, 226 novels, and 122 films. Twenty-seven "typical situations" were ferreted out and divided into three groups—Unconventional, Conventional, and Unclassified. Among the "unconventional" situations are divorce, bigamy, social ostracism, secret marriage, and ten even less pleasant forms of departure from what the scientists regard as conventional. The "conventional" group includes only three "situations" —love, conventional marriage, and chivalry. "Situations" which appear as "unclassified," since the investigators were uncertain whether they are conventional or unconventional include marital unhappiness, broken engagements, jealousy, relatives' interference, vamping, and flirtation. A table presents, in percentages, the frequency with which each of the twenty-seven "situations" appears in plays, in novels, and in moving pictures, and the "median frequency" is established. But no mere abstract can do justice to the scientific method by which all this is done. The conclusions reached are more important than the methods followed. Dr. Waples says:

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[11] Dewey, *Op. Cit.*, pp. 11-15.

[12] *Library Quarterly, January*, 1931, pp. 28, 34-36.

[13] Waples, Douglas, in *Journal of Higher Education*, February, 1930, pp. 73-77.

> "The problem of supplying deficiencies in the information obtained by students from casual sources is almost entirely a problem of providing material for the students' leisure reading. It is thus a problem for college librarians to take seriously. —A solution would consist of three steps: first, preparing through faculty cooperation a list of the personal and social issues [such as flirtation, jealousy, bigamy, and divorce] that immediately concern students and which are not specifically treated by one department; second, analyzing the elements of each issue as presented in popular media—plays, novels, story magazines, films, and radio—to determine the relative emphasis given to each element with a view to selecting the elements omitted or insufficiently or improperly represented; and third, providing on display shelves in students' reading rooms or the college library such fiction or interesting non-fiction as may be found to present such elements adequately."

Further studies of the presentation of sex are in progress at Chicago, and it is hinted that similar studies may be made later of other issues. How these researches will revolutionize the selection of books! To fight propaganda with propaganda, for, notwithstanding Dr. Waples' disclaimer, this is what his article advocates. To base our open-shelf, best-book collections, not on the purpose of cultivating appreciation of books and broad acquaintance with literature in all its branches, as we have hitherto done in our happy, unscientific fashion, but on the idea of promoting the reading of books which present certain elements of sex or crime or business ethics or what not, which we consider "omitted or insufficiently or improperly represented" in other propagandist media. In such ways would scientific research promote "the diffusion of a knowledge of good books."

This article may be taken as typical of the research studies which, in a few years, when we have enough trained scientists and doctors of philosophy, will fill our library periodicals. Each one will be written in the same keenly analytic style; bloodless and utterly de-personalized; as cold and unsympathetic as the case records of a hospital; appreciative of nothing but minute facts, or supposed facts, their analysis and presentation under the guise of science. This is a conception of science and of librarianship which, if unrestrained, will stifle all true appreciation of books and of people, the two things which make library work a joy and an opportunity, and will develop a generation of librarians who will perceive not the opportunity and cannot know the joy. Dr. Waples says that the problem of propaganda is one which the college librarian must take seriously. I maintain that all librarians must take seriously the entire, larger problem of introducing this idea of scientific research into the profession of librarianship. We should hear, from all sides, an earnest, emphatic, serious protest against this new conception of librarianship which is being thrust upon us.

"Do we want a library science?" This question involves far more than the intrinsic value of a few specific studies. It involves the fundamental purpose of the endeavors to develop a science of librarianship, and the effect these endeavors will have on the profession. Dr. Williamson predicts that the day may come when readers' advisers will "when requested administer scientific intelligence tests, aptitude tests, comprehension tests, etc., and on the basis of scientific findings prescribe a program of reading"; when "for many adult patrons the public library will have on file psychological and other personal data as complete and as scientifically prepared as any to be found in the records of hospitals or social service clinics."[14] I believe, and I most earnestly hope, that this day will never come. Is the child of the future to be robbed of the delight and the education of finding his own way in a well selected collection of good books, with no other intrusion than helpful, friendly advice—which is not an intrusion—such as hundreds of children's librarians are now giving to children every day? After he has been tested and measured and psycho-analyzed in school, shall he come to the public library, there to be tested and measured and psycho-analyzed again, and given a prescription for reading, ‘to be taken as directed” until the time comes for new tests and measurements and a new prescription? Is the adult to be likewise treated, whenever we can persuade him—for it is reluctantly recognized that we cannot force him—to submit to psycho-analysis and other scientific tests? Any purpose of this sort is radically wrong. Our universities, I think, are beginning to rebel against the doctrine that every boy and every girl should be given a college education even if that education has to be dragged down to the level of every boy's and every girl's intelligence. Let us likewise abandon the idea that every man, woman, and child in every community is a potential reader of books, and cease to fit our service to the lowest intellectual capacity. Unlimited improvement, far beyond our present ability, is still needed in our service to readers who can and will derive benefit from books without being subjected to examination and treatment in a literary psychopathic ward.

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[14] *Library Quarterly*, January, 1931, p. 14.

The attempt to make librarianship a science of this sort is wrong in purpose and will be almost totally unproductive of good. It will have, moreover, a most disastrous effect on the profession as a whole, not confined to the few librarians who may seek advanced training and the doctor's degree. This, as I see it, is its most lamentable feature; yet this, apparently, is exactly what the advocates of scientific research desire. Dr. Williamson says that "the great weakness of the readers' adviser service is its total lack of scientific basis."[15] A recent number of the A.L.A. *Bulletin*[16] contains the adult education slogan "Every Library Worker a Readers' Adviser." Everything seems to indicate that the scientific school would have us accept both of these ideas, resulting in the slogan "Every Library Worker a Scientist." Dewey's *Sources of a Science of Education* is frequently quoted as an unimpeachable authority, and many of his sentences have been paraphased to make them applicable to the library and the librarian as well as to the school and the teacher. Let me paraphrase a little myself. Dewey says: "A constant flow of—reports on special school affairs [*library affairs*] and results is needed. . . . . The contributions that might come from class-room teacher [*library assistants*] are a comparatively neglected field. . . . It is unnecessary to point out the large extent to which superintendents and principals [*chief librarians and branch librarians*] have been drawn into the work of studying special problems and contributing material relative to them. It is to be hoped that the movement will not cease until all active class-room teachers [*library assistants*], of whatever grade, are also drawn in."[17]

So we must assume that every librarian and every assistant will be expected, at least, to become acquainted with the results of all research studies that are made, and, if possible, to make contributions of their own. What will be the effect of this insistence that librarians must adopt the methods of scientific research; that training in those methods is essential for one who desires recognition? It will set up false ideals. It will divert the attention of the profession still further from the need of better educational equipment and greater knowledge of books. It will inspire large numbers of librarians and ambitious assistants with a desire, not to become better librarians in the sense that has been honored by long and praiseworthy tradition, but to become known for a bit of scientific research. It is folly to say that we can develop a sufficient number of well equipped librarians at the same time that we are in hot pursuit of our sister profession, education, in attempts to prove that our work is a science. We have made good progress, and it is possible to make still further progress, toward the improvement of our educational statue, but we cannot develop in the library profession a body of scientists; we can develop only a body of dabblers in imitation science. Admit if you will—though I shall never admit it myself—that the scientist who is held up for admiration is a finer fruit than the older type of *bibliothecal* librarian for whose continued existence I am pleading. But remember Sir William Temple's friend, who succeeded well in growing plums where he could never have grown peaches and grapes; and remember Sir William's *dictum* that "a good plum is certainly better than an ill peach."

In an article entitled "Yes, But Religion is an Art!" Harry Emerson Fosdick says: "It still remains true that the loveliest things in human experience are not adequately covered by the word 'scientific.' We have been hoodwinked and hypnotized by the prevalent insistence that everything must be subsumed under this one category, whereas art, music, poetry, love, religion [and, I should like to add, libraries] can never be crowded within its limits. They belong as well to the realm of beauty. . . . To be sure, all realms have somewhere an aspect on which science can speak with authority.—[But], while music [for example] *has* a scientific aspect, it *is* an art. We have been so bulldozed by the question, 'Is it scientific?', that, as Paderewski [has said], 'those who would come in contact with art are obliged to live on what the great masters of the past left us.' Important as the service of science has been, the persistent pressing of the question 'Is it scientific?' into every realm has depleted our living; and our hard-headed factual thinking, with its hard-headed and often hard-hearted factual results in a highly mechanized and commercialized civilization, is proving to be starvation diet."[18]

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[15] *Ibid.*, p. 8.
[16] January, 1931, p. 36.
[17] *Op. Cit.*, pp. 46-47.

When it was first announced that the dream of a graduate library school was to become an actuality, I rejoiced, for I assumed that this would bring into the profession more of the elements which it so urgently needs; that, without detracting at all from the wonderful contributions which America has made to the development of the popular library and to library administration, it would enable us to make a larger contribution than we have hitherto made to bibliographic studies; that it would develop a larger number of librarians well equipped to advance the cause of scholarship; that their influence would restore to the profession as a whole something of the older ideals which we have unfortunately lost. "Do we want a library science?" My answer is, Yes, if our conception of science conforms in general with that which I tried to define at the beginning of this paper. But if we can have a science only by adopting the psycho-sociological laboratory methods that are being urged upon us, my answer is, No, we do not want librarianship to be a science. Let it be an art; a Fine Art,—untouched by science.

[18] *Harper's Magazine*, January, 1931, p. 130.

Recent Developments in Library Work in England

By E. COCKBURN KYTE

Librarian, Douglas Library, Queen's University, Kingston, Ontario

AN AUDIENCE of librarians is potentially the most enlightened audience upon earth. Preachers are apt to dispute upon creeds, doctors to differ over remedies; your lawyer is a cynic by decision, and members of the two Services hunt each other's reputations up and down the world. To the librarian alone (in conference) is given an Athenian wisdom that rejoices (temperately) to hear any new thing, and if disapproval be expedient, veils that disapproval in silence. For such an audience a brief address on the consolidation of British librarianship may have its interest. Let me first deal with the subject from the viewpoint of the librarian; I shall then hope to consider how the public is affected.

Since the enabling act of 1919 the librarian has enjoyed a slow but steady increase in status. Individuals have even had books dedicated to them by prominent novelists, and this, or similar kindnesses on the part of responsible men has led the government to take the calling as a whole more seriously. The gift to the National Central Library of a Royal Charter is an example of this, an example to which I shall recur. This rise in status is due to the national realization that at last the librarian, like the school master, is set in authority. He is recognized as part of the machinery of government and promises to be quite one of the best investments of the taxpayer. But the Charter, and the grant that accompanies it, has another and a far more portentous significance. It represents government interference of a benevolent nature; it implies that for the first time the Government of Great Britain has assumed some responsibility for book provision for the whole community. We shall see, later, what are the probable effects of this step. British librarians are now taking a course of professional consolidation behind the banner of the Library Association; membership of which body now approaches 3000. The fusion between the Association of Assistant Librarians and the parent body not only resulted in a large and vigorous addition to numbers; it had another and more important consequence. The Association of Assistant Librarians was young, strong and excellently organized. Its perco-

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Address before the third general session of the American Library Association Thursday morning, June 25, Yale University.

lation into the older body, while it may not be so disastrous as putting new wine into old bottles, is likely to make it a dominant factor, before very long, both in ideas and in methods. The County Libraries Association has also merged its activities and now forms a section of the Library Association. There is also a University and Research section largely made up of people from the Bibliographical Society. The Association of Special Libraries and Information Bureaus yet maintains a separate existence, but will probably fall in at no very distant date; after which practically all the British Associations having to do with the provision of books and information to the public will have ranged themselves behind that banner of the Library Association. Another forward step has been the acceptance, in 1929, of a scheme of registration. Certain qualifications were laid down as necessary before a candidate for membership could join the Association or obtain recognition as a professional librarian. This scheme should automatically prevent the appointment of unqualified persons, even to the smaller libraries, and will in time lead to the candidates for any library post being *ipso facto* members of the Association.

Now let us consider the educational work that is carried out by this rejuvenated body. This work is of two kinds, first, direct instruction through the medium of the School of Librarianship, and second, correspondence classes. The School has now been in existence for eleven years, under the aegis of the University of London. Of its services to librarianship, and therefore to the community, there can be no question; and the development of the school is moving *pari passsu* with the emergence of the profession from being the despised handmaid of the novel, to an acknowledged essential part of the national life. The course extends for two years and tends to become post-graduate. It is exceedingly thorough, and the diploma that is to be won by its students is truly a certificate of competence in librarianship. The development of this work is towards specialization; there is now, for instance, a course for those who intend to work in special libraries, which course is restricted to graduates.

In connection with the School of Librarianship you may know that a summer school is held every year on the continent (Brussels, Paris, Rome, Florence), giving the student an opportunity of seeing something of foreign libraries, hearing lectures on library subjects in French, German, Italian, and at the same time enjoying a very pleasant change of routine and of climate. The cost of these quite strenuous holidays may interest my audience. The official expenditure for a fortnight in Paris, including transport from London and return, accommodation in excellent hotels, three meals a day, fees for tuition and for excursions, totals $35. A similar fortnight in Florence, transport, accommodation, excursions and fees cost $60.

We now turn to the less direct educational form of correspondence classes. These were instituted by the Library Association about the year 1900 and have been carried on since without a break. A very significant recent development is that the teaching is done by the section of assistant librarians and the examiners are the seniors of the Library Association. At the examinations in December, 1930, 720 candidates sat at various centers throughout the British Isles. Connected examinations were also conducted in South Africa. In addition a further number of candidates took the examinations for French and Latin. The language tests of the Library Association have always been vigorous, and knowledge of at least two languages besides English is now imperative. A further development has been the establishment of a summer school at Birmingham where a short preliminary course is given. This may eventually rise to the permanence, already obtained, of the School of Librarianship.

Let us now turn to the librarian as a striking force, and to the position of the library movement in the country. One of the most encouraging items is that every county now has its system of libraries, begun and developed, many of them almost to their full extent. The gradual manner in which this county library system has been spread has allowed the establishment of a definite technique. The later counties to adopt the system find themselves able to profit by the experiments and mistakes of the earlier libraries and to begin upon an admirable basis. The rural librarian also has a definite type of library training. He is responsible to the county education authority, which is based upon the Board of Education, and he is, therefore, to some extent, a government official. The vigor and certainty with which the county library movement is progressing is a most encouraging sign. Up to the year 1914 the small town library was in a sad position; its needs were often great; its abilities were almost always small; the stock of books in many classes poor and out of date; the better read volumes worn out and needing the rebinding that lack of funds would not allow to them. Since the Adams report of 1914 the small town library has seen a way of escape, of greater and continued usefulness. Money still is lacking, and I cannot too strongly urge you to remember that the county libraries are for the most part running upon an income of about one cent in five hundred of rateable value. The machinery, however, is in existence and the more wealthy counties are using it to their advantage. I would refer you to a recent article in the *Library Association Record* upon county branch libraries in urban areas. Into the stagnant stock of the small town library may flow the reviving volumes, always moving, of the county library. This, naturally, will necessitate the evaluation of the older stock and must certainly lead to the dismissal of many volumes that have been retained in their places upon the shelves merely as fillers. In the course of the next five years we shall probably see the adoption of a general regional scheme whereby the county library system takes over all libraries serving towns of not more than 10,000 population and uses them as pivots from which to swing out books to every neighboring village.

It is no small thing to be able to say that all the English people now have library facilities. This having been gained, the task of the British librarian is manifestly to improve the service and to educate the public. For improvement of service I count the regional library scheme as one of the best possible methods. The cooperation of rural and urban libraries, already achieved, now makes possible the further linking of these cooperating libraries into larger groups which center around the library of some regional metropolis, while all these groups or regions can again look to a common center in the National Library for Students. Such a scheme has already been considered; the formation of a regional group in the northern counties of England is the result.

The effect of this regional scheme when it is fully in operation must be that the public libraries of the country will have an organization something of this nature; first, for villages and small towns of five thousand, or under, inhabitants an extension of the present county library system whereby a daily book service is in operation; any small town library already in existence will be used as a depot library from which to send out necessary books and in which to store the more expensive books from the Central Library for Students, or one of its outliers. Each of these library groups will have a large local library in the nearest town of from ten to twenty thousand inhabitants. Next will come the divisional center; large city libraries such as those of Liverpool, Manchester and Birmingham, each of which will be directly in communication with the central library. The fourth round will be that of the National Central Library to which requests will come either direct or through intermediary libraries. This in turn will obtain by purchase a certain proportion of the books and for the remainder will call upon one or other of the specialist outlier libraries (such as Guildhall Library, and the collections of the Learned Societies) the stock of which is known and upon which it can draw for nearly all the technical literature that is required. Group areas will probably be counties.

It is evident that if such a scheme as this is to work effectively a complete catalog, a pooling of all the resources of all the libraries, is most essential. Fortunately the march of events assures us that this is possible. Already the main reference libraries of the country have agreed to lend their stocks, on demand, to the National Central Library. The Northern regional group is engaged on a Union catalog, comprising the effective stocks of between thirty and forty public libraries. There is a Union catalog of London libraries, and other Union catalogs are under process of consideration. The National Central Library is building up a department for the supplying of bibliographical and other information to all its subscribing libraries, and the outlier (specialist) departments are furnishing the fullest information regarding their present stock and acquisitions. Naturally some scheme for implementing the financial side of this arrangement must be made. It has been suggested that the county libraries shall subscribe either to the central library or to the divisional libraries, either in proportion to the service that they require, or a sum in proportion to the population served. It is estimated that an annual amount equivalent to $2.50 per five thousand, or portion of five thousand population (with a minimum of $15.) will suffice to pay at least for the services that the central library should be called upon to render.

I have no hesitation in putting before you this yet unfinished scheme in a paper which purports to describe recent developments in British public library work. I do so because the scheme is more than an aspiration; it is in part at least a fact, and the task of bringing the remainder into operation will certainly now go on with that matter-of-fact, unhasting, unresting energy that is characteristic of the English people.

Ugliness may dominate one's mind for an hour, or a day, but beauty recurs again and again, with a deeper, more potent spell.—CLARA EDMUNDS-HEMINGWAY

THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

July, 1931

Editorial Forum

YALE covered herself with glory in the eyes of librarians by her fine reception of the American Library Association in the largest conference it has ever held, with 3225 in registered attendance. This record exceeds the previous maximum by nearly 500 over the banner attendance at the Washington conference in 1929. The center of attraction was of course the magnificent Sterling Library with its latest facilities for library administration, which will remain the proudest exhibit in American library architecture unless and until Columbia exceeds it in the new Harkness library which it hopes to complete within two or at most three years. Woolsey Hall provided seating accommodation with its great gallery for the entire throng, though with the accoustic disadvantage that, especially in some lines of seats, hearing was difficult. Within the same building was the remarkable cafeteria, pronounced a model of its kind, far beyond any previous achievement in wholesale provision for the inner man, where the visitors were given a maximum of excellent physical food while mental food was supplied at the general sessions in the assembly hall. This feature of the convention elicited unanimous praise, especially in its contrast with the main hotel in New Haven. The great majority were satisfactorily quartered in the college dormitories after an unfortunately long wait in cue because the rooming assignments had not been arranged in advance. Such defects were happily forgotten in the general satisfaction over a most successful conference.

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THE ASSOCIATION was duly welcomed by President Angell, who had left for Europe two days before, in an address read by Mr. Keogh, by the President of the New Haven Library Board, pleasantly humorous in presenting the modest public library as co-host with Yale, and by the Mayor of New Haven who, though he did not present the keys of the city, informed his auditors that if they wanted to get into any particular place he would have it unlocked for them! The presidential address of Adam Strohm, which unhappily was heard by few in the great auditorium and will therefore be read with greater pleasure, was a creditable example of scholarship, made the brighter by touches of imaginative vision such as often light up his written contributions. He tactfully presented libraries as modest associates of the great universities in providing for higher education and pictured the two sides of progress which the world has but just now experienced, the high and booming hopes, which were followed by the depression in aspirations as well as in finances. Golden words are these: "There may still be voices from down in the pit speaking in praise of increased per capita book circulation—they are but droning words from the Accounting Department where the sun never shines. . . . If it comes our way in our daily service to introduce to others such melodies of the delicately attuned and inspired human mind, then we experience a reward more precious than rubies—we have had a share in the making of a *life,* and not merely advised as to how to make a *living.*"

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IN the general sessions Stuart Chase perhaps scored most highly in his brilliant and useful address on "Leisure in a Machine Age" in which he said of librarians, "No group in the community is more strategically located or can do more valiant service in the battle for genuine leisure against jumping-jack leisure." There was incidentally an interesting tilt between Prof. William Lyon Phelps in general session and Prof. Robert E. Rogers of M. I. T. in Lending Section, the former holding as against censorship that "It is better for children to read trash than nothing," while the latter held that "The wrong sort of reading is demonstrably worse than no reading." Thus do even library doctors differ.

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AT A FULLY attended general session the proposal to increase the dues of the Association one dollar per year was adopted, practically without debate by *viva voce* vote. It is to be hoped that this will result neither in checking increase of membership nor in discouraging present members from continuing, though an extra dollar here and there counts seriously in these days of depression. The plan of increasing the A. L. A. *Bulletin* in size and interest can now be fully tried as the increase in dues was made specifically with this in view, and assurance was given to the meeting that this would not result to the detriment of the unsubsidized periodicals since no attempt will be made to enter the advertising field upon which they must largely depend. The result of the referendum on annual or biennial conferences was announced at the last session as carried by a large majority in favor of continuing annual conferences.

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THE COUNCIL had well attended and busy sessions and accomplished much business. In respect to copyright, it placed the Association on record in favor of the broadest lines of international copyright, unrestricted by limiting conditions. Specifically it favored admission into the International Copyright Union under the Rome Convention of 1928, entire abolition of manufacturing restrictions and unrestricted importation for individual book buyers as well as libraries. This represents the ideal of international copyright, to which hearty assent will be given as the goal of effort by those who press toward the final achievement.

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IT DID SEEM somewhat ungrateful that the Association failed to recognize the achievement of Mr. Cannon as head of the Book Buying Committee in persuading publishers and printers to assent to unrestricted library importation. The abolition of the manufacturing clause, so far as non-American books are concerned, had been conceded by the printers. On many points compromise had to be effected amongst the many interests involved to ensure favorable consideration of an important bill, covering international copyright but chiefly devoted to bringing up domestic copyright into line with modern developments. The practical difficulty in the way of the A. L. A. Committee is that the specifications in the resolutions involve closely-contested points of negotiation on which legislation is necessary if actual result is to be achieved. To press for the so-called "short bill," persistently advocated by Mr. Solberg, is as though an ocean liner seeking to make fast time and with smooth water far ahead should disregard the warnings of the pilot as to rocks and shoals below the surface and so run fast aground steamer, passengers, and crew and thwart the very purpose for which passengers were pressing. Let us hope for a better fate for the copyright bill in the coming session of the Congress now that the main desire of libraries has been covered and the main objections of the A. L. A. removed.

MR. FAXON, as volunteer chief of transportation for the A. L. A. through many years past, achieved an unprecedented triumph in the post-conference trip following the Yale convention in conveying and convoying 126 ladies and two men for several hundred miles in five huge busses, with no mishap beyond a turned ankle for one passenger. The route up the Connecticut Valley across to the Green Mountains and down through the Berkshire Hills presented a remarkable exhibit of New England scenery at its best, the White Mountains excepted, and a pleasant feature was the reception and musicale extended to the visitors by the Lenox Library Association. A large proportion of the travelers were from the West, this fact again illustrating the usefulness of conferences and post-conference trips in making the whole country acquainted with itself. What would A. L. A. do without Mr. Faxon —long may he live to make so many of its members happy!

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CURIOUSLY ENOUGH, our number on mechanical charging methods, coupled with Mr. Spaulding's criticism of them, has raised usefully one of the broadest questions in library administration. That is, of personality in competition with professional training and mechanical devices. In a big library like those of our large municipalities it is difficult, if not impossible, not only for the executives but for those members of the staff who meet the public in wholesale quantities to preserve the personal touch, but in the branch libraries, as in rural libraries, it should be possible still to recognize practically that the reader is more important than the book. For this reason THE LIBRARY JOURNAL has frequently pointed out the importance of preventing standardization and certification from ruling out from the profession those persons naturally librarians but not technically graduates, of whom so many are today leaders in the profession partly because in their early days these methods of training and testing had not been developed. The suggestion of a "library hostess" is interesting and not less so because in one line of business such a functionary has become a useful feature, in place of the old "head waiter" whose business was to look after his subordinates rather than his patrons. Most of the chain and other restaurants today employ an agreeable lady, keen-eyed to serve the public and make them comfortable and happy, and the plan of having such a person as an essential part of our library system certainly deserves further attention and discussion.

Librarian Authors

GEORGE W. FULLER, Librarian of the Spokane Public Library, was born in Charlestown, Massachusetts, in 1876. He graduated from the Boston Latin School and Tufts College and spent ten years in the Unitarian ministry, on the Pacific Coast, coming to a church in Spokane in 1907. He entered library work in 1911 and has twice been President of the Pacific Northwest Library Association. He was in charge of the library at Camp Funston, August to December, 1918. He has always been active in civic affairs and for the last twenty-three years has been either Secretary or President of the Social Service Bureau of Spokane. He was a founder of the Eastern Washington State Historical Society and is its Secretary. This society maintained the Public Museum.

At college, Mr. Fuller edited the *Tufts Weekly* two years and wrote his class song. He was telegraph editor of the *Bangor Daily News* three years, and, while occupying the Unitarian pulpit in Spokane, he wrote a column of editorial daily, with two columns on Sundays, for the *Spokesman-Review*, without missing an issue in three years.

His first connection with the Public Library was as a trustee, and his interest during a trying period, when the library was seeking recognition as an educational institution with professional standards, led to his election as Librarian, in 1911. He has given personal attention to the formation of special collections. The fine arts collection, housed in an annex added to the main library in 1929, is one of the most valuable in the West, and the library owns a large amount of material illustrating the history of the printed book.

In 1926, Mr. Fuller published *A Bibliography of Bookplate Literature*, which describes about 800 books and brochures on bookplates. Most of these books are in foreign languages, and the edition has been largely taken by European libraries and dealers. The compiler's interest in the subject was due to the fact that he had designed bookplates and had made a personal collection of the literature. He does work in pen and ink but prefers to engrave his designs on boxwood.

George W. Fuller

The Public Library's collection of Pacific Northwest material, which Mr. Fuller has been gathering for twenty years, numbers about 3,500 volumes, exclusive of newspapers. As with his bookplate collection, familiarity with the literature led to the publication of an original work, and, when commissioned to do so by interested parties, he wrote a history of the Columbia Basin region in three octavo volumes, entitled *The Inland Empire*. This was issued in a subscription edition in 1928, and is out of print. In 1930, he signed a contract with Alfred A. Knopf, Inc., to write *A History of the Pacific Northwest*. This work has just been published in a volume of about 500 pages, with eight maps drafted by the author, many illustrations and extensive bibliographical notes.

Here is the first up-to-date and comprehensive history of the Pacific Northwest. No other section of America has crowded so many important events into the last century and a half, and yet its history is little known, especially to Easterners who are largely responsible for its settlement.

"I have never found time," Mr. Fuller states, "to write (and to illustrate) the books which most strongly invite me,—fairy lore, Oriental fantasy and sea adventure. All that I am now writing is a brief in behalf of my library's 1932 budget."

New Haven Conference

First General Session

It was the intention of James Rowland Angell, President of Yale University, to welcome the 3,225 members of the American Library Association to their fifty-third annual meeting at the first General Session on June 22, but as he had to sail for Europe two days previous to this Conference, he asked Dr. Andrew Keogh, librarian of the Sterling Memorial Library, to extend his greetings. Dr. Keogh stated that Yale welcomed the American Library Association because it believed in the Association and had had a share in its formation and in its growth. He ended by saying "to the Sterling Memorial Library, to the school and all its departments, to all that Yale has, I bid you welcome." The President of the Board of Directors of the New Haven Public Library, Edwin P. Root, in an address of welcome following Dr. Keogh, stated that Yale was the host of the American Library Association, but the New Haven Public Library was co-host. In a humorous manner he pictured the differences between the University Library and the Public Library, stating that the first difference was that of millions, the second that the Public Library had juveniles and the University none, that both libraries had plenty of old books, but those in the Sterling Memorial Library quite different from those in the Public Library, that the Public Library offered safety, all could come and go without fear of being lost, and the Public Library promised to get the book desired within the year. He concluded by saying that both libraries were united in being glad that the Association was meeting at Yale. Thomas A. Tully, Mayor of New Haven, then welcomed the librarians to the City of New Haven.

Josephine Rathbone, Vice-Director of the Pratt Institute School of Library Science, Brooklyn, N. Y., Forty-fourth President of the American Library Association

Following the addresses of welcome, Adam Strohm, librarian of the Detroit Public Library and president of the American Library Association, delivered an address on "Intellectual Freedom and Integrity." Mr. Strohm stated that during the past decade the Library Association has achieved unprecedented growth in membership and specialization in service activities, but that much remains to be done. The library has revealed the truth of life to myriads. Mr. Strohm's address is the leading article in this issue of The Library Journal.

Greetings were read from the British Library Association, the World Adult Education Association, the California Library Association, and R. R. Bowker. Dr. Keogh was on the program to address the group on the Sterling Memorial Library, but he stated that he had no intention of talking on a subject so fully covered in the *Yale University Library Gazette* and elsewhere and instead invited all members to visit the building. A reception at the Sterling Memorial Library followed.

Second General Session

Urging a greater understanding of the value of art to the people of America, Frederick A. Whiting, President of the American Federation of Arts at Washington, D. C., asked the American Library Association at its Second General Session on June 23, to develop a joint constructive program with art museums and other agencies in every center where libraries are established. Too many young people, he said, are offered opportunity for professional training in the arts. The training is too easy to enter and an easy way of deferring the dreaded day when they must face the actualities of life. He declared that the new type of art education can be developed under intelligent leadership and that as the library is the central point of all discussions, there should be cooperation between the art museum and the libraries. He advocated general adoption of the cultural center plan developed at Cleveland, grouping all factors under the leadership of the librarian. "The ideal development of this cultural center idea calls for a building designed to group around a suitable auditorium, a branch library, branch museums of art, science and industry, the library having suitable stack circulation and reading rooms, each museum having an exhibition room and, if space permits, an adjoining class room," continued Mr. Whiting. "Let my last word to you be an appeal for your aid in a mutual campaign to bring a greater understanding of the value of art to the people of America. The American Federation of Arts will welcome every opportunity that is given it by the libraries of the country, to serve them in this or any other connection, and will meet these demands in so far as its facilities permit. There is a bright day ahead for the place of art in American life if out of two organizations can wisely develop constructive joint programs."

William Lyon Phelps, Yale University lecturer, followed Mr. Whiting with an address on "The Librarian's Opportunity." He stated that it is better for children to read trash than nothing, and denounced library censorship. "It is the library's province to circulate books," he said, "not censor them or the authors' lives for the public's betterment."

Third General Session

THE THIRD GENERAL SESSION opened with a Business Session at which a Resolution of sympathy for President Angell on the death of his wife was presented to the Association, and the annual reports of all Committees as printed were accepted. A whirlwind finish to the campaign for $1,000,000 endowment was achieved when subscriptions from the floor and telegrams from friends throughout the country carried the fund well over the goal. Subscriptions to the fund were mainly in the form of sustaining and contributing memberships at $100 and $25 a year, respectively, under a plan which capitalizes the subscriptions at twenty to one. Following the achievement for the $1,000,000 goal a vote of thanks was given to the Executive Board and Mr. Utley for their splendid work. The proposal to amend the by-laws of the Association to raise the annual dues of members from two to three dollars to provide funds for the development of the present *Bulletin* was voted unanimously. It was announced that annual meetings of the Association had won by a large majority of the vote of the membership over that of biennial meetings.

Elizabeth Pomeroy, Supervisor of Hospital Libraries Medical Service and Chief of the Library Section of the U. S. Veterans' Bureau, was the first speaker of the morning. She stated that during the war, sentimentalism entered somewhat into the considerations in extending camp library service to hospitals and that this element still has its place. "If this were the only vitalizing force," she stated, however, "the work of providing literature for hospitals would be left to volunteer groups to an even greater extent than at present. Where there is no person of vision directing the activities, hospitals become dumping grounds for anything in print." She continued, "The public library, in my opinion, should not hesitate to make it known that it stands ready to aid the hospital in so far as facilities permit as soon as assistance is desired. This step will not obligate the library financially beyond what it is able to assume and will show to the hospital its good intentions. After taking this initial step, let the librarian go about making the hospital desire the assistance. . . . With the way paved for this service, it remains to select the right type of hospital librarian to insure the future success of the work. . . . The sponsors of such a program have nothing to lose. The sick have much to gain. To them may be vouchsafed, through the healing and vitalizing power of healthy, normal mental activity an extension of vision beyond the boundaries of their physical limitations into the land of books and reading, the avowed heritage of all."

"Recent Developments in Library Work in England" was the title of the paper delivered by E. Cockburn Kyte, librarian of the Douglas Library, Queen's University, Kingston, Ontario, following Miss Pomeroy. He stated that since the enabling act of 1919 the librarian has enjoyed a slow but steady increase in status and that British librarians are now taking a course of professional consolidation behind the banner of the Library Association; membership of which body now approaches 3000. "Up to the year 1914 the small town library was in a sad position," Mr. Kyte continued, "but since the Adams report of 1914 the small town library has seen a way of escape, of greater and continued usefulness. . . . . In the course of the next five years we shall probably see the adoption of a general regional scheme whereby the county library system takes over all libraries serving towns of not more than 10,000 population and uses them as pivots from which to swing out books to every neighboring village. (See p. 587-589.)

Louis R. Wilson, Librarian of the University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, followed with an address on "The Emergence of the College Library." He declared that no phase of college administration has been so inadequately defined as the relation which should exist between the administration and the faculty on the one hand and the librarian on the other. His paper was divided into three parts: (1) Comments on the efforts made by American schools and colleges to redefine their educational objectives and procedures; (2) A review of the studies which have been made of the status and functions of the college library; and (3) Suggestions of ways and means by which the college library may be more effectively utilized in achieving the educational objectives of the modern American college. His suggestions of ways and means by which the college library may be effectively utilized included: (1) That the colleges of the country as a whole bring themselves to a further serious consideration of their objectives; (2) That the college administration make adequate budgetary provision for the library as a teaching instrument; (3) That the library staff also has a part to play in the perfection of the college library; (4) That the library school likewise has a duty to perform in relation to the teaching function of the library; and (5) That an obligation rests upon the members of the College and Reference Section of the A.L.A. of continuing and extending the sort of investigation begun by the A.L.A. Survey, Drs. Works, Waples, Tyler, Randall, Rosenlof, Hilton, Messrs. Brown, Shaw, Hester, the Advisory Group on College Libraries, and others.

Fourth General Session

Stuart Chase, author and lecturer of New York City, was introduced at the Fourth General Session on June 27 by Governor Wilbur L. Cross of Connecticut. Mr. Chase delivered the only formal address at the closing session. He said in part that because the average workday has declined three hours a day and promises to decline still more, the question of the best use of leisure time is one that librarians can aid in answering. No group in the community is more strategically located or can do more valiant service "in the battle for genuine leisure against jumping-jack leisure, like movies and the radio," he said.

"In Mexico, where I have recently spent a number of months, one finds in mountain villages over a hundred holidays a year. The usual method of absorbing this leisure time is in a sort of mass carnival known as the *fiesta*. Here we have first-hand participation by the entire population in a combination of play, handicraft industry and religious observance, which is as vital as it is colorful. The fiesta comes down direct from the old civilizations and we have here a form of recreation that is at once rewarding and presents no problems whatsoever. Similarly in Thirteenth Century Europe we find a hundred holidays a year and no record of any problem arising therefrom.

"In handicraft cultures of this kind, there are no machines to speak of and very little commercialism. It would appear, accordingly, as though our particular difficulties here in the United States arise primarily from the impact of mechanism and of the spirit of commercialism."

Mr. Chase then presented a concrete picture of a summer Sunday in the United States with automobiles, radios, funny papers, Coney Island, hiking clubs, baseball games, movies, all competing for the consumer's attention, and added:

"It is obvious that this picture is bristling with problems. Some students hold that the greater part of it should be called *de*-creation rather than *re*-creation, in that it does not build up the spirit lost by virtue of mechanized work, but, on the contrary, compounds the difficulties through mechanizing leisure time. It has also been pointed out that the participants tend to take their recreation second-hand through watching, listening, riding, rather than through the more rewarding form of active participation.

"The total costs of leisure time activities run to twenty-one billions or about one quarter of the national income. Approximately half of it is mechanized. Thus, we have a huge industry, a huge investment with thousands of business men concerned with furnishing us with leisure-time goods and services. They have the same problems of overhead costs, overproduction, rate of turnover, breaking down sales resistance, as have other industries. Innumerable cases are on record of families giving up essential housing space, clothing and even food to buy more gasoline. To this vast industrial bloc the expansion of leisure time is important solely that we may thus consume more leisure-time goods, thus speeding up turnover and profit.

"The battle is joined between genuine and rewarding uses of leisure, and what may be termed watching, or pulling the levers of, *jumping jacks;* between people like yourselves and myself, who have some conception of life's real values, and the high-pressure gentlemen, who want to sell the nation more stuff—the faster it wears out the better; the more fads the merrier.

"On the one side, participating forms of recreation: such as mountain climbing, camping, gardening, naturalizing, amateur acting, and *books*—good books. On the other side second-hand and third-hand participation: clicking turnstiles, Roman stadia, burning up the roads, Hollywood, jazz, gin, Coney Island, dollar-a-hole golf, comic strips, wood pulp confession magazines and books—bad books.

"I have a feeling that ultimately we are going to be surfeited with jumping jacks. Good old human nature, such as I saw functioning in Mexico, is on our side, but we are in for a long struggle. We are up against $20,000,000,000, more or less devoted to commercializing and unduly mechanizing our leisure time."

Officers Elected

President, Josephine A. Rathbone, vice-director, Pratt Institute Library School, Brooklyn, N. Y.; first vice-president, Charles E. Rush, associate librarian, Sterling Memorial Library, Yale University, New Haven, Conn.; second vice-president, Beatrice Winser, librarian, Public Library, Newark, N. J.; treasurer, Matthew S. Dudgeon, librarian, Public Library, Milwaukee, Wisc.; trustee of Endowment Fund, George Woodruff, Chicago, Ill.; Executive committee, Sydney B. Mitchell, director, University of California School of Librarianship, Berkeley, Cal., and Gratia A. Countryman, librarian, Public Library, Minneapolis, Minn.

The following members were elected to the Council: Henry B. Van Hoesen, librarian, Brown University, Providence, R. I.; Anne M. Boyd, assistant professor, University of Illinois Library School, Urbana, Ill.; Luther M. Dickerson, librarian, Public Library, Indianapolis, Ind.; James T. Gerould, librarian, Princeton University, Princeton, N. J.; and Adah F. Whitcomb, supervising schools department, Public Library, Chicago, Ill.

Resolutions Adopted

I

WHEREAS many of the 10,998 libraries in the United States and the hundreds of additional libraries in Canada subscribe for large numbers of current periodicals; and WHEREAS thousands of these libraries bind many of these periodicals, both for reference and circulation purposes, for the use of the patrons of these libraries; and WHEREAS the lack of title pages and proper indexes of these bound volumes is a serious handicap in the use of such bound volumes, restricting their use on the part of the public on the one hand and at the same time tending to limit the number for which libraries subscribe on the other;—

THEREFORE, Be it Resolved, by the American Library Association,

1. That the Association endorses and approves the unanimous action of the Periodical Section of Said Association, as voted at a meeting held at Yale University, June 26, 1931, to the effect that all publishers of periodicals, particularly quarterly, monthly and weekly magazines, be urged to supply title pages and indexes to all such libraries requesting them regularly as issued while the aforesaid libraries continue as subscribers to such periodicals; and
2. That the secretary be instructed to print these resolutions in the *Bulletin* of the Association and at the same time to have issued a reasonable number of reprints, the same to be supplied to libraries and members of the Association requesting them for the purpose of reinforcing their requests to publishers that title pages and indexes be regularly issued as called for above and that they be sent regularly to all institutional subscribers requesting them.

II

The Present economic depression with its accompanying unemployment has stimulated the demand for library service, increased the circulation of books and enlarged the contribution which libraries make in the preparation for new types of employment, in the profitable use of leisure time and in the maintenance of public morale. We call these facts to the attention of the governors and legislatures of the various states and to all public officials of counties, cities and towns and urge them to allow no reduction of appropriation for books and service, but to maintain the libraries of the country in their full efficiency in this period of special need.

Respectfully submitted,
EDWARD A. HENRY,
EDNA M. SANDERSON,
WILLIAM F. YUST, *Chairman,*
Resolutions Committee

III

WHEREAS it is the province of copyright legislation to secure to authors legal protection for their works, and WHEREAS no principle of copyright requires or justifies—as a condition for securing such protection—the obligatory manufacture of an author's work within the United States, or justifies restriction of the importation into the United States of copies of the foreign author's own, authorized edition of his work, and WHEREAS it is generally admitted that the United States should join with other countries of the world in attempting to secure worldwide and uniform protection for literary and artistic property—

THEREFORE we, the Council of the American Library Association hereby resolve, that Congress be respectfully petitioned to enact suitable legislation:

1. to permit the United States to enter the International Copyright Union by adherence to the Convention for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works, signed at Rome on June 2, 1928;
2. to abrogate the requirement of obligatory manufacture of the works of authors within the limits of the United States as a condition for obtaining copyright protection, and
3. to abrogate restrictions imposed upon libraries or individual book buyers, to limit or hinder them from the importation for use of copies of the authorized edition of a foreign author's book.

IV

RESOLVED: That the Council of the A.L.A. advocates the appropriation by the Congress of the United States of $100,000,000 as an equalizing and stimulating fund for rural public library service to be expended over a ten year period:

The fund to be appropriated to the Librarian of Congress and administered by a federal library commission consisting of the Librarian of Congress as chairman, and including possibly the Director of Agricultural Extension in the U. S. Department of Agriculture, the Commissioner of Education of the United States and two librarians experienced in library extension to be appointed by the President; or

The fund to be appropriated to and administered by a federal library commission of which the Librarian of Congress is a member, including possibly the Director of Agricultural Extension in the U. S. Department of Agriculture, the Commissioner of Education of the United States and two librarians experienced in library extension to be appointed by the President; or

The fund to be appropriated to and administered by a federal library commission to be appointed by the President.

The fund to be divided among the states, territories and possession on the basis of rural population according to the latest census;

The share of the state, territory or possession to be turned over to its library extension agency upon submission of a plan satisfactory to the federal commission for its use for the development, administration and extension of large unit rural public library service; the state's share of the fund to be held to the credit of the state until after it has a reasonable chance to comply and the full sum given them.

RESOLVED further, that the Library Extension Board be authorized to proceed in accordance with the above resolution with the advice and cooperation of the Committee on Federal and State Relations and with the approval of the Executive Board.

University Library Receives Bequest

THE UNIVERSITY of Illinois Library has received, by bequest from Mrs. Mary F. Kitchell of Pana, Illinois, the general library collected by her husband during his lifetime. The 3000 volumes constitute a good general collection of books, and includes a considerable number of works on the fine arts, on English literature, general history, and travel, of special limited editions of the works of standard authors, three incunabula, and a number of fine bindings.

LUCILE F. FARGO,
Associate Director.

Toledo Discontinues Training Class

AT THE MEETING of the Board of Trustees of the Toledo Public Library held Friday afternoon, March 27, 1931, it was decided to discontinue the Library Training Class until further action.

CARL VITZ, *Librarian.*

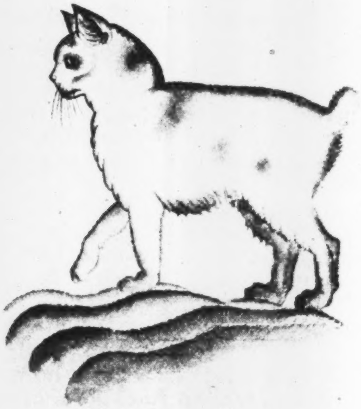
Newbery Medal Awarded

AS THE AUTHOR of the most distinguished contribution to children's literature during the past year, Elizabeth Coatsworth received on June 23 the Newbery medal for *The Cat Who Went to Heaven.* The medal, awarded annually at the American Library Association Conference, was established in 1922 by Frederic G. Melcher in honor of John Newbery, one of the first publishers to recognize the importance of books for children.

Elizabeth Coatsworth

Elizabeth Coatsworth is a poet. Her first two books were verse, *Fox Footprints* (1923) and *Atlas and Beyond* which Harry Cimino decorated with his woodcuts (1924). In 1927 she published her first juvenile, *The Cat and the Captain,* illustrated by Gertrude Kaye for Macmillan's *Little Library.* In 1929 she had another book of verse, *Compass Rose* in Coward-McCann's *Songs of Today* series, as well as her second and third juveniles, *Toutou in Bondage,* which Thomas Handforth illustrated in black and white, and *The Sun's Diary,* decorated by Frank McIntosh. In 1930 came her two most recent juveniles, *The Boy With the Parrot,* a story of Guatemala, illustrated by Wilfrid S. Bronson, and *The Cat Who Went to Heaven,* illustrated by Lynd Ward. It is in *The Cat Who Went to Heaven*—the book that won for Miss Coatsworth the Newbery Medal for 1930—that the poet in this writer most clearly emerges. Here is the appealing story of a Japanese artist and his wistful, reverent little cat, Good Fortune, who finally achieves heaven. The tale has a background of Buddhist legends concerning the various animals who went to bid the Great One farewell at his death-bed. The cat, being proud and haughty, was not included among their number. The unusual illustrations by Lynd Ward are beautifully in spirit with the story.

Previous winners of the Newbery medal have been: Hendrik Van Loon, who received the 1921 award for *The Story of Mankind;* Hugh Lofting, whose *Voyages of Dr. Dolittle* received the medal in 1922; Charles Boardman Hawes for *The Dark Frigate* in 1923; Charles J. Finger for *Tales from Silver Lands* in 1924; Arthur Bowie Chrisman for *Shen of the Sea* in 1925; Will James for *Smoky: the Cowhorse* in 1926; Dhan Gopal Mukerji for illustrated by Wilfrid S. Bronson, and *The Trumpeter of Krakow* in 1928; and Rachel Field for *Hitty, Her First Hundred Years,* given the Newbery medal for 1929.



Special Libraries Conference

THE SPECIAL LIBRARIES Association held its twenty-third annual conference at Cleveland, Ohio, on June 10, 11 and 12. Saturday, June 13, was called Detroit Day and members journeyed by boat to that City and spent the day inspecting libraries, sightseeing and enjoying a garden party and theatre party.

Alta B. Claflin, Librarian of the Federal Reserve Bank, Cleveland, Ohio, and President of the Special Libraries Association

The convention was noteworthy for the high character of its program. The general topic was the business depression and among the principal speakers was Col. Leonard P. Ayres, Vice-President of the Cleveland Trust Company, who gave a thorough discussion of his researches in "A New Index of Industrial Activity." Mr. John W. Love, Industrial Editor of the *Cleveland Press*, discussed "The Steel Industry in Relation to General Economic Conditions," Mr. O. S. Powell, Statistician, Federal Reserve Bank of Minneapolis, explained vividly "The Agricultural Situation," and Mr. David C. Elliott, Economist, Midland Bank, Cleveland, with the aid of charts exposed "The Money Market and Its Relation to Business." Mr. Lewis B. Williams, President of the Board of Trustees, Cleveland Museum of Natural History, took for his subject "Museums and Their Libraries," and Mr. Whiting Williams, the well known author and consultant, discussed "Labor and Unemployment." Mr. Williams started out stressing the point that besides books of print and paper, more thought should be given to the books of flesh and blood; that is, to the acquired knowledge in the life of a man comparatively uneducated in the world of print. The points that he made were the factors that he felt had saved us from getting the full extent of the depression. The "cushionings," as he called them, were: (1) The staggering method of employment and the promise to the employees that they would be called back to work as soon as possible. In this way, while time is cut, wage scales have not been cut by the many employers, and instead of long lines of unemployed men at the factory doors, the men have stayed away from the doors because they have the promise of their managers that they would be called back to work; (2) The wage earning woman. While the man of the family may have lost his job, the woman of the family quite frequently is carrying on another one, and the same thing is true of the girls as well as the boys of the family. In this way, the income, while reduced, is still there; (3) The third point that he mentioned, he prefaced by the fact that probably a number would disagree with him, but he felt that Prohibition was one of the most important factors in relieving the painfulness of the present depression and the side he stressed was that while everyone says "you can get all you want of anything to drink," the phrase is always added—"if they know you." Where before a man could go anywhere in the city and could find comfort, light, warmth and society in any number of saloons and spend what money he had in this way, now he can go to only one or two places in the city and the attitude in the speakeasy is always one of discomfort with instant attention whenever the door is opened to see if the law is coming in, etc. So that the temptation to spend money in this way is nowhere near as strong. He also stressed the point that while unemployment insurance and other methods of relieving unemployment were important, the job value to a man was not so much that it provided him with an income, but that it was his basis of self-respect; it crystalized in his mind his importance to society, so that rather than the economic basis for the necessity for employment the spiritual basis is the all important factor and every effort should be made to provide enough jobs. More time should be devoted to studying new ways for employing labor, since machinery has done so much to cut out man power and labor.

At the annual banquet on Thursday evening Mr. Randolph Eide, President of the Ohio Bell Telephone Company, was the principal speaker, taking for his subject "Planning Ahead—the Use of Commercial Research." It was stimulating to hear what Planning Ahead consists of for a progressive commercial firm. There were also interesting speakers in the group meetings. Before the Civic-Social Group Mr. Raymond Clapp, Director of the Cleveland Welfare Federation, spoke upon "National Unemployment Relief Statistics: the Registration of Social Statistics of the United States Children's Bureau as a Source of Social Service Data." Mr. Lewis Brownlow, Director, presented plans for the development of the recently organized Public Administration Clearing House. The Commercial-Technical Group listened to an address by Mr. C. J. Stark, President of the Penton Publishing Company, entitled "Some Aspects of Trade and Technical Literature," also an address by Mr. J. E. Hannum of the Engineering Index Service on "Subject Headings for Technical Periodicals." Before the Insurance Group Mr. Charles W. Hippard of the Cleveland Life Underwriters, spoke on "Insurance Educational Work in Cleveland." The principal speakers before the Museum Group were Mr. William M. Milliken, Director, Cleveland Museum of Art and Mr. Harold L. Madison, Director, Cleveland Museum of Natural History. In the Newspaper Group addresses were made by Mr. Paul Bellamy, Managing Editor, *Cleveland Plain Dealer*, on "The Practical Development of the Newspaper Library," and Mr. William C. Waugh, Director of the Russell Soundex System of Buffalo, on the topic "A New Alphabetic Diversion."

The members of the Association also contributed to the program. Before the Financial Group Miss Ruth G. Nichols of the Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago, discussed "Uniform Subject Headings for Financial Literature," and Miss Sue M. Wuchter of the Continental Illinois Company, Chicago, took for her topic "When and Where You May Expect to Find Certain Statistical Information Used by Banks and Investment Houses." Plans for a permanent Committee on Publications to evaluate current financial literature for the benefit of the Group was presented by Miss K. Dorothy Ferguson, Bank of America National Trust and Savings Association, San Francisco. Financial publications were also discussed by Miss Florence Wagner of the *Wall Street Journal*, New York; Mildred Robie, Lee, Higginson & Company, Boston; and Marion Bowman, The First National Old Colony Corporation, Boston.

In the Insurance Group, books on that topic were discussed by Miss Mildred B. Pressman, National Bureau of Casualty & Surety Underwriters, New York; Miss Abbie G. Glover, Insurance Library Association, Boston; and Mrs. Alice F. Fitzgerald, National Life Insurance Company, Montpelier. A manuscript on the formation of an insurance library prepared by Mr. D. N. Handy, Insurance Library Association of Boston, was also read. In the Newspaper Group there was a symposium on Cleveland newspaper libraries presented by Mrs. Dorothy Ford, *The Cleveland News;* L. Schreiber, *The Cleveland Press*, and Miss Edith S. Osborn, *The Cleveland Plain Dealer*. A report on the *Seattle Times* Information Bureau was given by Miss Florence M. Walsh, supervisor. A round table discussion on "Indexing Newspapers" was led by Miss Agnes J. Petersen of the *Milwaukee Journal*, another round table disscusssion on "Care of Pamphlets" was led by Miss Marie A. T. Walker of the *New York Times*, and "Keeping a Record of Material Issued and Getting It Back. What Penalties Are Provided and Are They Enforced?" was presented by Mr. David G. Rogers of *The New York Herald-Tribune*. Other topics before the Newspaper Group were "The Function of the Newspaper Library" by Mr. Floyd J. Miller, Publisher *Royal Oak Tribunal*, Royal Oak, Michigan; "Value of the Newspaper Library as a Maker and Saver of Money" by Prof. Robert W. Desmond, Department of Journalism, University of Minnesota; and "Problems of Elimination" by Mr. Ford M. Pettit, Reference Department, *Detroit News*.

At the first General Session of the Association on June 10 addresses of welcome were received from Miss Linda A. Eastman of the Cleveland Public Library and Miss Nell G. Sill, President of the Cleveland Chapter. Response was given by Mr. Joseph A. Conforti, President of the Illinois Chapter. Miss Margaret Reynolds presented the annual presidential address at this meeting. She said in part: "My aim, my first aim and perhaps my only aim, has been to make the association activities more wide-spread, to act as a liaison officer between not only the board, but the entire membership. Committee workers have been chosen from almost as many states as we have representation in our membership list. Nearly one hundred individuals have served on committees . . . . It is nearly twenty-two years since the Special Libraries Association was begun. Few of the charter members remain, but we do possess part of their vision. The inheritance left us by John Cotton Dana is a valuable one. The next five years will be critical ones for us. A greater income must be provided so that we may become better established on a firm, impersonal footing. Charles M. Schwab is quoted as saying, 'Co-operation requires leadership that regards itself not as a partisan but as a trustee.' I have regarded this as my slogan all through the year, trying to serve as your trustee. I wish I could thank those of you who have supported me in some other way than with mere futile words, for I feel with Hamlet, 'I am even poor in thanks'."

Breakfast conferences were held by the Newspaper Group on the following subjects: "Events of the Year in the Newspaper Library," "Some New Classifications and Helps for Old," and "What Is Best in Library Equipment." Social events during the conference were a dinner at the Chamber of Commerce followed by a theatre party at the Play House on Wednesday, a formal banquet and reception by the Cleveland Chapter on Thursday, a scenic drive on Friday afternoon. In addition, several of the Groups had special functions such as luncheons, visits to industrial plants, tea at the Federal Reserve Bank and a trip to Akron to visit the plant of the *Akron Beacon Journal* and to inspect the U. S. Navy dirigible "Akron" under construction.

At the election of officers on Friday, June 12, the following persons were elected: President, Miss Alta B. Claflin, Librarian, Federal Reserve Bank, Cleveland, Ohio; First Vice-President, Mr. Joseph Conforti, People's Gas Light & Coke Company, Chicago, Ill.; Second Vice-President, Mrs. Louise P. Dorn, Librarian, Detroit Edison Company, Detroit, Michigan; Treasurer, Miss Elizabeth O. Cullen, Bureau of Railway Economics, Washington, D. C.; Director for Term of Three Years, Mr. Frederick A. Robertson, Hydro-Electric Power Commission, Toronto, Ontario, Canada.

Other members of the Executive Board are Miss Eleanor S. Cavanaugh, Mr. Angus Fletcher and Miss Margaret Reynolds, retiring president.

The resignations of the General Secretary, Mrs. Mary H. Brigham, and the Editor of *Special Libraries*, Mrs. Herbert O. Brigham, were accepted.

British Museum Catalogue Discount

SHIPMENTS OF the British Museum Catalogue have been somewhat delayed but will begin shortly through the Bureau of International Exchanges of the Smithsonian Institution. Payments should be made direct to the British Museum, on receipt of each shipment, at the net amount of £2 8s. per volume, by postal money-order or any other form of international exchange. Invoices covering each shipment will be mailed to the subscribers by the British Museum. Do not attempt to make payments through the Bibliographical Society of America, or its Treasurer, Mr. F. W. Faxon.

If you know of any librarians who are hesitating about subscribing, please tell them that subscriptions received after Dec. 31st, 1931, or after 200 subscribers are secured, will not have the benefit of the 20 per cent discount made possible by the grant of the Rockefeller Foundation. They will have to pay the full amount of £3 per volume. By the terms of the grant we have until Dec. 31st, 1931, to secure the few (9) remaining subscribers needed to bring the total up to 200.

H. H. B. MEYER,
Chairman.

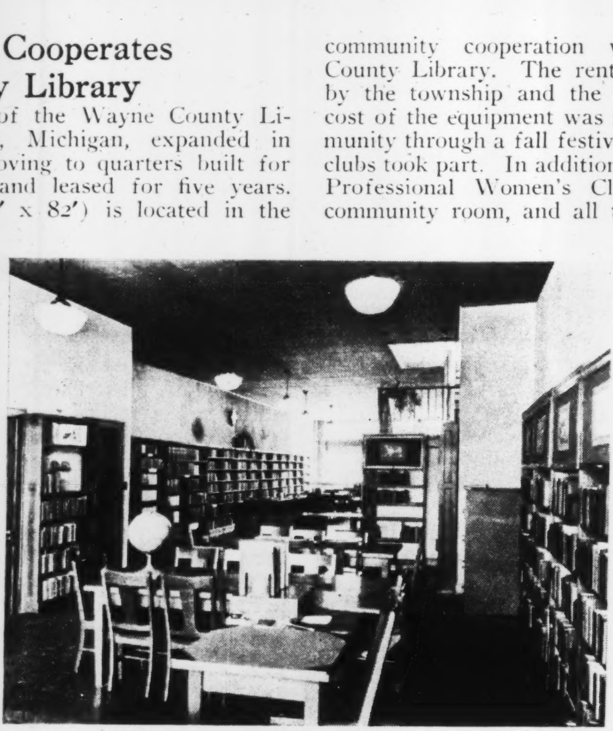
Poster Contest Winner Announced

WINNERS IN the A.L.A. poster contest, recently conducted among junior and senior high school students in thirteen southern states, were announced at a dinner for the School Libraries Section on June 26. Prizes, given by the National Association of Book Publishers, will enable school librarians of winning students to purchase from ten to fifty books for their school libraries. Each book will be marked with a book plate bearing the winning student's name. Elizabeth Hoover of Birmingham, Alabama, was awarded prize for her poster entitled "Reading Is a Glorious Adventure." Two second prizes were awarded to Alta Waring of Nashville, Tennessee, and Edgar Lee Turpen of Louisville, Kentucky. Amy Schumann of Natchitoches, Louisiana, Lillian Nalle of Fort Bliss, Texas, Verna Sherrill of Memphis, Tennessee, and Ben Watkins of Brookhaven, Mississippi, were awarded third prizes and five fourth prizes were awarded to Raymond Cook of Shively, Kentucky, Lorraine Scharfenstein of New Orleans, Louisiana, Mattie Joe Bates of Fort Worth, Texas, Peter Scozzfava of Tampa, Florida, and Linden Ellprick of Huntington, West Virginia.

In The Library World

Community Cooperates With County Library

THE BRANCH of the Wayne County Library at Wayne, Michigan, expanded in October, 1930, moving to quarters built for library purposes and leased for five years. The building (21′ x 82′) is located in the business district, and runs through a small block, so that there are entrances on two main streets.



Wayne County Branch Library, Wayne, Michigan

The first floor is a branch reading room, with a capacity of about 10,000 volumes, equipped to serve 13,000 people in the middle of the county. The charging desk in the center of the room separates the children's side from the adult. An intermediate collection, reserved for clubs or special classes, and the reference collection are located opposite the desk. Magazine cases have been built in connection with the window bulletin boards. Baseboards were omitted from the walls where shelving was placed. The radiation for an oil heating system does not take up wall space. The ceiling is of a material which absorbs the sound. A dumb waiter runs between floors.

The second floor has two large rooms, separated by a staff room and wash rooms, and reached by a stairway which does not go through the reading room. The east room is the headquarters for the library service to some one-hundred schools throughout the county, since the Village of Wayne is centrally located. The summer storage of the 7,000 volumes in the school collection is taken care of by wall shelving in this room and in a basement storage room. The west room is for community meetings and is connected with the kitchenette. This room may be turned into a children's room later if the growth requires it.

This development was made possible by community cooperation with the Wayne County Library. The rent is shared equally by the township and the village. Half the cost of the equipment was raised by the community through a fall festival, in which all the clubs took part. In addition, the Business and Professional Women's Club furnished the community room, and all the women's clubs joined to purchase dishes for general use. The Wayne County Library administers the building, pays for heat, light and upkeep, and includes in its budget funds for half the cost of the library equipment, all salaries, books, supplies and supervision.

This branch has become the center of activities in the town of Wayne.

Scout Eighteen Inch Library

ACCOMPANYING the eleven boys going from Oakland, California, and the surrounding territory as far south as Santa Barbara on the 1931 Scout Naturalists Expedition to the Western National Parks, is an "eighteen inch library" supplied by the Oakland Public Library. Selection is varied and planned to meet the needs for books that have developed on these expeditions in the past. The list includes exploration and travel, natural history, books on journalism and writing; the latter selected because news articles are sent back by the expedition and later three of the boys must unite in writing a book covering the trip. There are also two good stories of adventure, and numerous publications of the National Parks themselves, including a complete set of maps of the trip. The books are packed in a hinged box, so constructed that the rain cannot get in, and a catalog of the volumes is pasted on the inside cover.

Current Library Literature, 1929-1930

TWO YEARS' entries in THE LIBRARY JOURNAL index to articles in library periodicals, to books and pamphlets on library economy, and to articles of professional interest in general periodicals have been cumulated in the 41-page pamphlet published in June (*Current Library Literature* 1929-1930; *a Subject Index to Library Material Recorded in Those Two Years.* New York: R. R. Bowker Co., 1931. pap. 41p. 50c.) The index still continues under that title in the JOURNAL (see p. 605-607 of this issue). The entries for 1929 as they originally appeared in THE LIBRARY JOURNAL were not annotated, but as many as possible have been annotated for the purposes of the present list. Beginning with the issue for January 15, 1930, the scope of the list was expanded to allow for summaries of the contents of the article or book and the quotation of significant passages.

The list is a continuation of the unannotated indexes published in the LIBRARY JOURNAL during 1927 and cumulated in the *American Library Directory Supplement* 1928 (Bowker, 1928, p. 201-211), but it is primarily intended as a continuing supplement to H. G. T. Cannons' *Bibliography of Library Economy* (Chicago: American Library Association, 1927, 680p., $18), which describes itself as a classified index to professional periodical literature in the English language relating to library economy, printing, methods of publishing, copyright, bibliography, etc., 1878 to 1920. *Current Library Literature* 1929-1930 limits its entries more strictly to books and articles on library economy. It goes farther than Cannons in including books besides magazine articles, foreign besides English and American professional publications and in being annotated. Entries are more minutely subdivided in Cannons than in the present list, but the latter, after all, covers a span of two instead of forty-four years.

The subject headings used in the Cannons bibliography are followed, when possible, in assigning headings to *Current Library Literature*. The topic of library programs on radio broadcasting hours, for instance, was not a burning question in 1920, and there is no provision in the index to Cannons for such a subject heading as Library Plays.

The list proper is followed by an enumeration of recent books by American librarians, other than professional literature (described in the main body of the list), and is preceded by a list of library periodicals from which extracts have been made. *Adult Education and the Library*, listed separately, is now incorporated with the A.L.A. *Bulletin*.

The preface notes that it is planned to issue annual lists similar to the present bibliography at regular intervals. *Current Library Literature* is still in the experimental stage. In its present form it should prove definitely useful to library school students and to writers on library topics as a compact guide to the more important recent library literature, clearly and often interestingly annotated. Since the pages are double-columned, the list actually extends to eighty-two pages

Exterior of the Wayne County Branch Library

Regional Libraries Law Established

An act to provide for the establishment and maintenance of regional libraries; to provide for boards of trustees to have control of such libraries; to provide for the powers and duties of the state librarian in connection with such libraries; and to provide for the support of such libraries by counties.

The People of the State of Michigan enact:

Section 1. The state librarian is hereby authorized, and it shall be his duty, to develop a plan for the establishment and location of regional libraries throughout the state based on a detailed survey of the needs of the various localities of the state. A region shall include two or more counties.

Section. 2. On completion of the survey of any proposed region, the state librarian shall refer the proposal to the boards of supervisors of all counties included in such proposed region. The boards of supervisors shall act upon such proposal by resolution, and the votes of a majority of each board of supervisors of the counties included in the proposed region shall be necessary for the adoption of such proposal. In case of the rejection of such proposal by the boards of supervisors of any of the counties included in such proposed region, the state librarian is hereby authorized to alter his plan in accordance with such action in order to provide for a region in such section of the state. The vote of a majority of each board of supervisors in the counties in such altered region shall be necessary for the adoption of such proposal.

Section 3. Upon the adoption of the region proposed by the state librarian, each board of supervisors shall name one person, who may be a member of the board of supervisors or any other resident of the county, to serve as a member of a board of trustees for the regional library. If the number of trustees so chosen shall result in an even number, an additional member shall be named by the state librarian by and with the approval of the other members of the board of trustees of the regional library. Members of the board of trustees shall hold office for a term of three years. Vacancies in the board of trustees shall be filled in like manner as the original appointments. Members of the board of trustees shall receive no compensation except their actual and necessary expenses.

Section 4. Upon the adoption of the region proposed by the state librarian and the creation of a board of trustees therefor, the state librarian shall submit to said board of trustees the names of three or more suitable candidates for the position of regional librarian. Such candidates shall hold the degree of bachelor of arts or its equivalent and a degree or certificate from an approved school of library science, or their equivalents, and shall have had not less than three years of practical experience in library work.

Section 5. The board of trustees of each regional library so established shall have the following powers:

(a) To establish, maintain and operate a public library for the region.

(b) To appoint a librarian from the list submitted by the state librarian, and the necessary assistants, and fix their compensation. Said board shall also have the power to remove said librarian and other assistants.

(c) To purchase books, periodicals, equipment and supplies.

(d) To purchase sites and erect buildings, and/or to lease suitable quarters, and to have supervision and control of such property.

(e) To borrow books from and lend books to other libraries.

(f) To enter into contracts to receive service from or give service to libraries within or without the region and to give service to municipalities without the region which have no libraries.

(g) To have exclusive control of the expenditure of all moneys collected to the credit of the library fund.

(h) To make such by-laws, rules and regulations not inconsistent with this act as may be expedient for their own government and that of the library.

Section 6. Sums necessary for the establishment and operation of regional libraries shall be appropriated by the board of supervisors of the counties included in such region from the general fund of the respective counties. This appropriation shall not be less than twenty-five cents and not more than seventy-five cents per capita based on the population as shown by the last federal census, and shall be based on a budget and per capita rate to be proposed by the board of trustees of the regional library to the boards of supervisors of the counties in the region. Upon approval of such budget and per capita rate by a majority of each of said boards of supervisors, the proposed budget and per capita rate shall be effective in all counties in the region. The county in which the regional library headquarters shall be located shall pay a rate ten per cent higher than the other counties in the region. All appropriations shall be paid to the board of trustees and disbursed under its direction.

Section 7. Cities of a population of five thousand or more, maintaining a public library, may be exempted from the provisions of this act on the filing with the state librarian of a request by the city legislative body based on action taken by them according to law: Provided, Where any such city is included in any regional library proposal it shall be the duty of the state librarian to notify each city so included in writing of the provisions of this section fifteen days before the reference of any regional library proposal under the provisions of section two. In the case of the exemption of any such city or cities, the population of such city or cities as determined by the last federal census shall be deducted from the respective county per capita rate provided for in section six of this act.

Section 8. After the establishment of a regional library as provided for in this act, the township board, the legislative body of any city or village, the board of education of any school district or the board of supervisors of any municipality in the region, already maintaining a public, school or county library, may notify the board of trustees of the regional library that such township, city, village, school district or county library may be transferred to, leased to, or used by said board of trustees of the regional library under such terms as may mutually be agreed upon between the said board of trustees and the respective township boards, city or village legislative bodies, boards of education or boards of supervisors.

Section 9. The state librarian is hereby authorized to establish such rules and regulations not inconsistent with the provisions of this act as he shall deem necessary to carry out the provision of this act.

Current Library Literature

Berkeley (Cal.) Public Library

Smith, S. T. The new main library building. illus. plan. Lib. Jour. 56: 439-441. 1931.

The building, modernistic in design and built of sage green concrete, opened its doors Jan. 31, 1931. A Boys and Girls Room is on the second floor. The cost of construction, raised by a direct building tax over a period of four years, was $210,000.

Bibliography

Conner, Martha. *Practical Bibliography Making; with Problems and Examples.* Wilson, 1931. pap. 29p.

An outline based on the result of ten years of teaching in library schools. Exercises are simple and the directions explicit. Essential principles only of bibliography making are given.

Bodleian Library. *See* Oxford University. Libraries.

Book Wagon Delivery

Benson, H. E. Story-telling on wheels. illus. Springfield, Mass. *American Childhood.* 16: 10-11; 5p. 1931.

Work with children of the Bronx Book Wagon of the New York Public Library. "The stories necessarily have to be short, dramatic and full of action, as the story-teller has street noises, passers-by, and a never-changing audience to contend with." Several are listed.

Books and Reading

Waples, Douglas, and Ralph W. Tyler. *What People Want to Read About; a Study of Group Interests and a Survey of Problems in Adult Reading.* Chicago: American Library Association and the University of Chicago Press, 1931. cl. 312p. $3.50.

A résumé of this report was published in *Lib. Quar.* 1: 189-203, 1931, and is described in Lib. Jour. for May 15, 1931.

Cataloging

Biblioteca Apostolica Vaticana. *Norme per il Catalogo degli Stampati.* Vaticano, 1931. 400p. L. 30.

Reviewed by J. C. M. Hanson in *Lib. Quar.* 1: 340-346. ("Cataloguing Rules of the Vatican Library.") "In 1929, the Vatican Library issued *Norme per la Compilazione dell'Indice Alfabetico Generale di Autori, Materie e Soggetti, Contenuti nei Codici Manoscritti della Biblioteca Apostolica Vaticana* (30 pp.). In the main, directions for cataloguing of printed books will hold also in the case of manuscripts. Whether it will become necessary to issue full lists of subject headings, remains to be seen. Should this come to pass, it is reasonable to assume that it will have a material bearing on the future development of subject catalogues, at any rate in Italy, and perhaps in the libraries of other Romance countries as well."

Sayers, W. C. B. Some catalogue problems. *Lib. World.* 33: 307-312. 1931.

"Now that the dust lies on controversies over the matter, we may be permitted a regret at the passing of the complete printed catalogue. Those great catalogues of the British Museum and of the London Library stand as realized monuments of what for most of us is an impracticable ideal. Their value to us is immense... I have experimented with a card the size of a visiting card... with the result that I am convinced the average catalogue of a library could be made on cards of this size without any grave inconvenience, except that annotations would have to be placed (in extreme brevity) on the back of the card... The sheaf catalogue occupies so modest a space that in this sense it scores infinitely over the card catalogue *but* is also national, insular not international; we cannot put into it those wonderful [Library of] Congress cards. Is it worth the sacrifice?"

Walker, Grace. Cataloging from a reference viewpoint. *Libraries.* 36: 241-245. 1931. To be continued.

"The catalog is a guide post to point the way for the user; and the cataloger must see it not as a technically perfect machine but as a live and interesting tool, ready to guess riddles, solve problems, answer questions. By putting herself in the place of the seeker, by approaching the catalog as an inquirer, she can make the catalog usable and practical so that 'the crooked shall be made straight, and the rough places plain.'"

Charging Methods

Spaulding, Forrest. The old charging method defended. Lib. Jour. 56: 434. 1931.

The librarian of the Des Moines (Ia.) Public Library maintains that the charging machine sacrifices the desirable friendly contact between assistant and borrower.

Charging Racks and Trays

McHale, C. J. An experiment in university library circulation files. illus. Lib. Jour. 56: 427-428. 1931.

The writer is in charge of circulation, University of North Carolina Library. The file is composed of three sloping-front ("grandstand") units. Each case is divided into 36 compartments and has a capacity of 7,500 book cards of ordinary weight. The files are movable and can be arranged so that one assistant does not interfere with another.

City Manager. *See* Library Administration.

Classification Schemes

Bliss, H. E. Billionaire bibliography. Lib. Jour. 56: 435-439. 1931.

A reply to S. C. Bradford's "Why the Science Library adopted the Universal Decimal Classification" (Lib. Jour. 55: 1000-1005. 1930), criticising the complexity of the International Institute of Bibliography's Classification Décimale.

Cleveland (Ohio) Public Library

Cleveland Public Library. *Special Libs.* 22: 150-154. 1931.

Brief articles on the divisional system, the business information bureau, fine arts division, sociology division, division of science and technology, etc.

See also Special Libraries.

Denmark. *See* Public Libraries, subhead Denmark.

Elementary School Libraries

Hollis, E. V. The library in the elementary school. *Journal of the N.E.A.* 20: 191-192. 1931.

"It is my guess that the immediate task ahead of us who want to advance the use of libraries in elementary education is that of training these growing teachers in how to select and use materials that will enrich their ordinary classroom instruction. ... The job of selecting, providing and suggesting the use of such material is equally part of the work of the state library commission, the makers of the state course of study manuals, and state and county supervisory and administrative officers."

Folger Shakespeare Library

Whicher, G. F. Shakespeare for America. *Atlantic Monthly.* 147: 759-768. 1931.

An account of the Shakespeare Library of 70,000 volumes collected and endowed by the late Henry Clay Folger, which will soon open in its own building in Washington near the Library of Congress.

Henry E. Huntington Library and Art Gallery San Marino, Cal.

The Huntington Library Bulletin began publication in May, 1931. "The main purpose . . . especially in the early numbers, is to particularize the resources of the Huntington Library and attempt to estimate their importance. The material to be presented will include: bibliographical and other information about the collections in the Library and about individual items of significance; texts of unpublished manuscripts and of rare printed books which are important but too brief for separate publication; research articles resulting from the studies made at the Library or from library material, also too brief to warrant independent publication; and, finally, short notes of interest relating to the development of the Library and its staff. The major portion of the material will result from the work of the Library staff and of the scholars who are temporarily or permanently associated with them. For the present, at least, the ***Bulletin*** will be an occasional, rather than a periodical,

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Intended to index with brief annotation, or excerpts when desirable, articles in library periodicals, books on libraries and library economy and other material of interest to the profession. The subject headings follow those in Cannons' *Bibliography of Library Economy,* to which this department makes a continuing supplement. Readers are requested to note and supply omissions and make suggestions as to the development of this department.

publication." The first number includes an article on "Henry Edwards Huntington; the Founder and the Library," by Robert O. Schad, and an account of one hundred of the separate collections in the Library, written by Professor George Sherburn of the University of Chicago, with the aid of the staff of the Library.

High School Libraries

Monro, Isabel, and D. E. Cook, *eds.* *Standard Catalog for High School Libraries, Supplement,* 1930. Containing 202 books and 45 pamphlets. Wilson, 1931. pap. 68p. Free to purchasers of Parts I and II of the *Standard Catalog for High School Libraries*; 60c. to others.

Hospital Libraries

O'Connor, R. A. *Library Hospital Service; Why and How.* Sioux City (Iowa) Public Library. pap. 11p. illus.

"The things set down herein have come out of twelve years of service to the convalescent and the less fortunate members of society. This pamphlet is the outgrowth of innumerable letters of inquiry received from all parts of the United States as well as some from foreign countries." From a service to six hospitals in 1919, the work of the library has expanded to include all the institutions of the city and county, twelve in all. The pamphlet takes the form of answers to specific questions as to the circulation of books, losses, catalog, magazines subscribed to, co-operation with schools of nursing, binding books (books are not rebound because a rebound book, owing to its hinge rigidity, is more difficult for weakened hands to manipulate), and the question of uniform (the hospital librarian wears no uniform, but should select cheerful and becoming colors in which to appear at her day's work).

Huntington Library. *See* Henry E. Huntington Library and Art Gallery.

Libraries

UNITED STATES

Borden, A. K. The sociological beginnings of the library movement. *Lib. Quar.* 1: 278-282. 1931.

Reasons for the great expansion of library facilities in the United States between 1850 and 1890: the annual reports of the U. S. Bureau of Education, beginning in 1870; private initiative; establishment of free schools; the increased voting strength of the people; and the increase of leisure demanded by labor.

Library Administration

Bostwick, A. E. Reflections of a boss. *Libraries.* 36: 237-241. 1931.

By the librarian of the St. Louis (Mo.) Public Library. The hope of reward and the fear of punishment are the "coarse motives" in getting results. Third comes personal influence, liking for the boss and wish to please him. The fourth method of establishing a motive, the most effective and important of all, is persuasion—convincing the worker that his chief's order is logical and probably the fairest and best way of dealing with the matter in hand. The fifth method, simple elimination, has to be employed sometimes. "There are in all staffs anti-social persons that are simply trouble makers and have no place in any reasonable scheme of service."

Joeckel, C. B. The public library under the city-manager form of government. *Lib. Quar.* 1: 301-338. 1931. Conclusion.

"To attempt to indicate a trend in library organization in manager cities from the foregoing confused and conflicting assembly of facts seems rather hopeless. One is tempted to conclude merely by saying that no essentially new plan of city government has been developed in the cities we have examined... The board plan of library administration persists strongly. Perhaps it is giving way; but, if so, it is yielding ground slowly and stubbornly.... The principal effect of the manager plan on libraries in actual operation has been to make their administration conform to the general municipal pattern.... The manager now passes on the library budget in twelve cities out of the twenty-nine studied ... The managers have not been active in their supervision of libraries. In accordance with their general practice, they have given the 'expert' librarians full sway in the libraries under their control."

Library Budget

Brown, Karl. The buying power of libraries. *Publishers' Weekly.* 119: 2849-2852. 1931.

By the editor of the *American Library Directory* 1930. Library expenditures for books in 1930 were about $19,000,000, of which amount public libraries spent a little more than half. New York spends well over two million, California nearly as much.

Library Economy

Current Library Literature, 1929-1930; A Subject Index to Library Material Recorded in Those Two Years. New York: R. R. Bowker Co., 1931. pap. 41p. 50c.

Reprinted from the Library Journal. An annotated index to books on library topics as well as to more than forty library periodicals. Contains a list of books (other than professional literature) by American librarians.

Library of Congress. Vollbehr Collection

Saunders, E. P. Dr. Vollbehr puts "incunabula" into American public's vocabulary. por. Washington, D. C. *Nation's Capital Magazine.* May, 1931. p. 13-14; 40-44.

"How famous collection of books was assembled and purchased by Congress for National Library" (subtitle). The collection was assembled by Dr. Vollbehr: Congress appropriated $1,500,000 to purchase it. The 3,000 incunabula include a copy of the Gutenberg Bible.

Library Publications

The Huntington Library Bulletin. Number 1. May, 1931. Cambridge: Harvard University Press. Occasional. $2.50 a copy.

For descriptive note see under Henry E. Huntington Library and Art Gallery.

Library Schools

Howe, H. E. The library school curriculum. *Lib Quar.* 1: 283-290. 1931.

"Librarianship is rapidly shifting its attention from the mechanics of administration to the needs of the reader. . . . If, as present trends indicate, the future library is to be subdivided by subjects rather than by department, is it not the task of the library school to prepare librarians who can become specialists in the subjects?"

Library Service to the Community

Paulmier, Hilah. The public library and the unemployment crisis. Lib. Jour. 56: 432-433. 1931.

Miss Paulmier is an assistant in the Fordham Branch of the New York Public Library. The public library can help the discharged or unemployed man by enlarging its collections of books on the trades, on business occupations and the professions, and on fitting one's self for a career.

Library Work

Gardner, F. M. Between ourselves. *Lib. Assistant.* 24: 123-130. 1931.

By the librarian-in-charge, Bramley Branch, Leeds, England. "Between ourselves, we are apt, in this profession of ours, to become at times very complacent. An impartial observer, given accurate details of library work today, would smash our fortress of statistics to pieces. He would point out that an unemployed population of 2,000,000, with nothing to do and no money to spend on the amusements it prefers, is bound to swell public library issues enormously; that the increase in secondary education is bound to swell them still more; and he would finally devastate our whole position by noting that over 80 per cent. of the population never use the libraries at all." The writer sharply criticises English library periodicals and library publicity matter, as well as the taste of the English reading public.

Library Work with Children

Books, cocoa, and tea; a "noble experiment" in Annisquam. illus. *Wilson Bull.* 5: 626-628. 1931.

Every Monday afternoon from 3 to 5 children are welcome at the subscription library of Annisquam, Mass., to discuss books, drink cocoa and hear stories. Their elders are served tea.

Kent, Muriel. Libraries for slum children. *Lib. Review.* Summer 1931. p. 73-74; 75-78.

Based chiefly on the Reminiscences of Miss Clara Grant, for more than thirty years a teacher in slum districts of London, and now director of Fern Street Settlement, which she founded in 1907. Also quotes from Ethelwyn Rolfe's *The Soul of the Slum Child* (Benn, 1929.)

See also Book Wagon Delivery.

Municipal Reference Libraries

Clark, M. H. Public library service to city officials. Lib. Jour. 56: 423-426. 1931.

By the municipal reference librarian of the Cleveland (Ohio) Public Library. Lists books which public libraries should have for the use of their city officials—the mayor, Council, comptroller, police and fire departments, and others.

New York Library Club

New York Library Club. *Manual.* New York, 1931. pap. 66p.

The club, founded in 1885, is the oldest city library club in the United States. It has 818 members. Historical sketch by Emily L. Woodward: p. 5-7.

Oxford University. Libraries

Library Provision in Oxford. Report and recommendations of the commission appointed by the Congregation of the University. Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1931. pap. 152p. charts. plans. $1.75.

Report of a commission appointed under a guarantee of £5,000 made by the Rockefeller Foundation to visit modern university libraries in Europe and America. Surveys libraries under the curators of the Bodleian (the Bodleian Library, the Radcliffe Camera, the Library of the Indian Institute, the library of Rhodes House, the Law Library and the Maitland Library), and the libraries not under the Curators of the Bodleian, notably the Library of the Taylorian Institute and the Libraries of the Ashmolean Museum. The chief recommendations for improved library service at the University contemplate the continuance of the historic Bodleian, mainly as an enlarged range of reading-rooms with direct and easy access to about 100,000 of the books most in demand, with the concentration of storage in a special building on the Broad Street site, capable of holding about five million books. Service of books would be made by mechanical means through a tunnel between the Bodleian and Broad Street. The continuance of the catalog in loose-leaf volumes with movable slips rather than the adoption of card catalogs is recommended. Appendix III (p. 134-146) is an interesting account of the commission's visit to American public and university libraries.

Public Libraries

DENMARK

Bachmann, Ida. The public library in Denmark. illus. Lib. Jour. 56: 429-432. 1931.

Central libraries have increased from seven in 1920, the year the Library Law was passed, to 27. Parish libraries and town libraries are served by these. The Copenhagen Public Library, reorganized in 1913 on American lines, has its own system.

Radio and Libraries

Hill, M. P. Double-fire publicity. *Libraries.* 36: 245-247. 1931.

"The radio has been available for book reviews and the newspaper has long been a carrier of library news and library pictures, but the linking of the two is a new departure and a forceful one. This recently has been accomplished successfully in the public library of Buffalo, N. Y. *Roto-Radio* it is called, created and maintained by Merle James, roto editor of the Buffalo *Courier-Express.* Each week some organization sponsors a page of pictures in the rotogravure section of the Sunday *Courier-Express,* and at six o'clock a representative talks for a half hour about these pictures over Buffalo's most powerful radio station. When the Buffalo Public Library was invited to be one of the series, Lloyd W. Josselyn, vice-librarian, worked out a most interesting and comprehensive radio talk."

Reference Work. *See* Cataloging.

Reserved Books

Hill, A. L. Reserve books on open shelves. illus. *Wilson Bull.* 5: 621-625. 1931.

By the Chief of Circulation, Teachers College Library, Columbia University. About 13,000 books, representing a fourth as many individual titles, are now collected and arranged by call number on attractive open shelves in one large reading room on the third floor of the library. More than 6,000 students are served, and they have proved appreciative.

School Librarians

Kesler, Ruth. The librarian's place in the present educational system. *Libraries.* 56: 279-281. 1931.

"An understanding of educational methods is equally as important as a knowledge of love for books and children. The ideal school librarian recognizes the worth of the various new educational methods and seeks to fit her library in with the policy adopted by her school."

School Libraries. *See* Elementary School Libraries; High School Libraries.

Sioux City (Ia.) Public Library. *See* Hospital Libraries.

Special Libraries

Johnston, R. H. *Special Libraries.* Silver Spring, Md.: Privately printed, 1931. pap. 27p. 25c.

Mr. Johnston is librarian of the Bureau of Railway Economics, Washington, D. C., and a past president of the Special Libs. Assn. A brief account of the history and present types of special libraries. "We are far beyond the limits of the book or even of the pamphlet, which, while not absolutely *res non grata* was none too welcome in the old libraries. We have the annual report, the mortgage, the memorandum, the manuscript, the worksheets, the preprint for subsequent discussion, the club paper, the society proceedings, circulars, engineering reports, committee reports, advertising literature, hearings, orders, opinions, briefs, etc., in court and commission cases, and a greater emphasis on maps and profiles, posters, broadsides and prints, city telephone and other directories, analytical treatment of composite books and indexing of periodical articles."

Some special libraries of Cleveland. *Special Libraries.* 22: 154-161. 1931.

Medical, art, natural history, newspaper, business and other libraries in Cleveland, Ohio.

Story Hour. *See* Book Wagon Delivery.

Training for Librarianship

Blatt, Barbara. 1931 speaks. *Libraries.* 56: 277-278. 1931.

An amusing account of the experiences of a student in the training class of the Indianapolis (Ind.) Public Library.

Unemployment. *See* Library Service to the Community.

University Libraries

Bishop, W. W. University libraries: some reflections on the dedication of the Sterling Memorial Library of Yale University. *Lib. Quar.* 1: 243-254. 1931.

A comparison of the libraries of today with those listed in the second edition of Woodbridge's *Geography,* published in Hartford in 1827. The tremendous growth in size of university libraries brings its problems. "It is not enough to allege that many classes of books are outside the scope of the university library. Our university faculties somehow take all knowledge for their province." With the cost of caring for these huge and ever-growing collections comes the question of overburdening with detail a staff on whom are laid daily tasks which require high scholarship and technical skill for their proper execution.

See also Oxford University. Libraries.

Vatican Library. *See* Cataloging.

Virginia State Library

Hall, W. L. The public records of Virginia: their destruction and preservation. *Va. Libs.* 4: 2-22 1931.

By the Assistant State Librarian, Virginia State Library, Richmond. "In spite of calamities and wholesale destruction, the manuscript collections of Virginia are probably next to those of the Library of Congress in size and value. In regard to size, these archives number about 2,000,000 pieces... Although most of the original records of the colonial period are lost, Virginia is yet rich in original records for the era of statehood, probably richer than any other state of the Union." The present building is overcrowded and overloaded. John Barton Payne, chairman of the American Red Cross, has offered the state $100,000 towards construction of a new state library building.

Vollbehr, Otto Heinrich Friedrich. *See* Library of Congress. Vollbehr Collection.

Wisconsin, University of. Library School.

Birge, E. A. The background of the library school. *Wis. Lib. Bull.* 27: 121-123. 1931.

Address by the president emeritus of the University of Wisconsin at the 25th anniversary celebration of the school. Describes the work of Frank A. Hutchins and Lutie E. Stearns. "By the middle of the 90's the Wisconsin library movement was fully organized; it was a 'going concern.' In those days people who were interested in libraries looked toward two states, to New York for what we may call the urban side of public library work, and to Wisconsin for the small libraries, for the library as an influence in rural life."

BOOKS BY LIBRARIANS

Fuller, George W. *A History of the Pacific Northwest.* New York: Knopf, 1931. cl. 383p. and index. maps. illus. $5. (The American Scene.)

A history of the only region added to the Union of States by discovery, exploration and occupation, by the librarian of the Spokane (Wash.) Public Library and secretary of the Eastern Washington State Historical Society.

The July Forecast

A check list of books of general interest whose publication dates fall during the coming month

(Exact date of issue, when known, is given directly after publisher's name)

History, Travel, Biography, Literature

Broadus, Edmund Kemper. The Story of English Literature. *Macmillan* (July 14). $2.50.

From the days when the Celtic and Anglo-Saxon story-tellers sang of brave deeds right down to our own day.

Charteris, Hon. Evan. The Lief and Letters of Sir Edmund Gosse. *Harper* (July 22). $5.

Clark, Donald L., Ed. Columbia Poetry, 1931. *Columbia Univ. Press.* $1.50.

Poetry, new and previously published, by students in creative writing classes at Columbia University.

Cohen-Portheim, Paul. England the Unknown Isle. Dutton (July 14.).

Translated from the German by Alan Harris.

Daisy, Princess of Pless. Better Left Unsaid; or Leaves From My Private Diary. *Dutton* (July 2). $5.

Gowan, Herbert H. A History of Indian Literature. *Appleton* (July 17). $4.

Green, Frederick C. Eighteenth Century France. *Appleton* (July 3). $2.50.

Murphy, Charles R. Little Essays From the Works of Thoreau. *Houghton Mifflin* (July 15). $2.

Ring, Anne. The Story of Princess Elizabeth. *Dutton.*

Author was formerly Private Secretary to H.R.H. the Duchess of York.

Schacht, Hjalmar. The End of Reparations. *Cape & Smith* (July 13). $3.

A history of the evil effects of the reparations system upon the world by the former president of the German Reichsbank.

Willson, David Harris, Ed. The Parliamentary Diary of Robert Bowyer, 1606 and 1607. *Univ. of Minn. Press* (June 30). $5.

Edited from two manuscripts—one the original in Bowyer's own hand, the other a copy in the Harleian manuscripts in the British Museum.

Miscellaneous Non-Fiction

Augur. A Bulwark of Democracy. *Appleton.* (July 3). $1.75.

Bigelow, Henry B. Oceanography. *Houghton Mifflin* (July 15). $2.50.

A book showing the opportunities for investigation in oceanography, the study of the natural phenomena of the sea.

Duncan, R. L. Foundations of Radio. *Wiley* (July 1). $2.50.

Engelder, C. J. Laboratory Manual of Gas, Oil and Fuel Analysis. *Wiley* (July 1).

Farleigh, M. M. Principles and Problems of Aircraft Engines. *Wiley.*

Grady, Eve Garrette. Seeing Red. *Brewer, Warren & Putnam* (July 10). $2.

A record of Russia today through the eyes of an American woman who lived quietly in Russia with her engineer husband.

Hillcourt, William. The Boy Campers. *Brewer, Warren & Putnam.* $1.75.

The initial volume of the Liveboy Library, a series of books which will treat of a variety of subjects of interest to boys.

Hubert, E. E. An Outline of Forest Pathology. *Wiley* (July 15).

Keyes, Rowena Keith. Lives of Today and Yesterday. *Appleton* (July 17). $2.

Maass, O., and Steacie, E. W. R. Introduction to Principles of Physical Chemistry. *Wiley* (July 15).

Mills, Enos A. Bird Memories. *Houghton Mifflin* (July 15). $2.50.

Illustrated with photographs of Rocky Mountain birds and their background.

Minney, R. J. Clive. *Appleton* (July 17). $5.

Mirrors of 1932. *Brewer, Warren & Putnam* (July 24). $2.50.

An appraisal of those leaders who face the blasts of the coming election.

Mitchell, Lucy Sprague. North America: The Land They Live In, For the Children Who Live There. *Macmillan* (July 7). $3.50.

A book of America today. Juvenile.

Moore, B. V., and Hartmann, G. W. Readings in Industrial Psychology. *Appleton* (July 17). $5.

Muller-Sturmheim, E. America We Need You. *Houghton Mifflin* (July 1). $1.75.

A German economist explains why Europe's fate is in the hands of America.

Nevin, C. M. Principles of Structural Geology. *Wiley* (July 1).

Ormonde, James. Tap Dancing at a Glance. *Brewer, Warren & Putnam* (July 10). $1.

Palmer, Winthrop B. American Songs For Children. *Macmillan* (July 14). $2.50.

Songs from New England, the West, and the South. Piano arrangements by Fione McCleary. Juvenile.

Shirley, Mary M. The First Two Years. Vol. i. *Univ. of Minn. Press* (June 30). $2.

A study of twenty-five babies. Vol. i, Postural and Locomotor Development.

Sorokin, P. A., Zimmerman, C. C., and Galpin, C. J., Editors. Systematic Source Book in Rural Sociology. Vol. ii. *Univ. of Minn. Press* (June 30). $6.50.

Woods, J. E., and Younger, B. M. Dynamics of Airplane Structures. *Wiley* (July 1). $3.50.

Fiction

Addington, Sarah. Dance Team. *Appleton* (July 17). $2.

Archer, Owen. Green Wine. *Morrow.*

Beeding, Francis. The Three Fishers. *Little, Brown* (July 17). $2.

International intrigue and the British Secret Service.

Bloom, Ursula. The Secret Lover. *Dutton* (July 14).

Bolitho, Hector. The Flame of Ethirdova. *Appleton* (July 10). $2.

Bynum, Taylor. Audacious Fool. *Morrow.*

Carb, David. Sunrise in the West. *Brewer, Warren & Putnam* (July 17). $2.

An odyssey of the pioneer woman.

Cohen, Octavus Roy. Cameos. *Appleton* (July 17). $2.

Crofts, Freeman Wills. The Mystery in the English Channel. *Harper* (July 8). $2.

A Harper sealed mystery.

Cronin, A. J. Hatter's Castle. *Little, Brown* (July 17). $2.50.

The scene is an industrial town near Glasgow.

Eppley, Louise, and Gayton, Rebecca. Murder in the Cellar. *Morrow.*

Garrett, William. The Man in the Mirror: A Biographical Reflection. *Appleton* (July 10). $2.

Gielgud, Val. Imperial Treasure. *Houghton Mifflin* (July 1). $2.

A story of adventure and international intrigue.

Henry, Harriet. Lady With a Past. *Morrow.* $2.

Magill, Marcus. Murder Out of Tune. *Lippincott* (July 16). $2.

Marble, Annie Russell. Builders and Books. *Appleton* (July 10). $2.50.

Juvenile.

Milne, A. A. Convolvulus. *Dutton.* $2.50.

Mr. Milne's first novel, a story of marriage.

Mottram, R. H. Castle Island. *Harper* (July 8). $2.50.

Oppenheim, E. Phillips. Simple Peter Cradd. *Little, Brown* (July 17). $2.

Pilnyak, Boris. The Volga Falls to the Caspian Sea. *Cosmopolitan* (July 24). $2.50.

Royde-Smith, Naomi. The Delicate Situation. *Harper* (July 22). $2.50.

The author treats the nineteenth century very much as Thackeray treated the eighteenth in "Esmond."

Sabatini, Rafael. Stories of Love, Intrigue and Battle. *Houghton Mifflin* (July 1). $2.50.

Combining in one volume three of Sabatini's best known books.

Sedgwick, Anne Douglas. Tante. *Houghton Mifflin* (July 15). $2.50.

A new edition.

Stackpole, Edouard. Smuggler's Luck. *Morrow.*

A book for boys and men.

Thompson, Edward. A Farewell to India. *Dutton* (July 1). $2.50.

A novel of India.

Tuttle, W. C. The Valley of Twisted Trails. *Houghton Mifflin* (July 15). $2.

Adventures in the Southwestern cattle country.

Twain, Mark. The Private Life of Adam and Eve. *Harper* (July 22). $2.

Two of Mark Twain's most popular titles now obtainable in one volume.

Book Club Selections

BOOK LEAGUE OF AMERICA

The Garden. By L. A. G. Strong. *Knopf.*

BOOK-OF-THE-MONTH CLUB

Living Philosophies. By twenty-two co-authors. *Simon & Schuster.*

The twenty-two co-authors, representing a fair cross-section of modern thought, were asked to set down in writing what they really believed—the few firm strands of conviction they may have been able to weave for themselves during a lifetime of questioning.

CATHOLIC BOOK CLUB

Silver Trumpets Calling. By Lucille Borden. *Macmillan.*

FREETHOUGHT BOOK CLUB

The Reliquary. By Jocelyn Rhys. *Watts.*

JUNIOR LITERARY GUILD

Gay Madelon (Primary Group). By Ethel Calvert Phillips. *Houghton Mifflin.*

North America (Intermediate Group). By Lucy Sprague Mitchell. *Macmillan.*

The Oregon Trail (Older Girls). By Francis Parkman. *Farrar & Rinehart.*

The Omnibus Jules Verne (Older Boys). *Lippincott.*

LITERARY GUILD OF AMERICA

Dwarf's Blood. By Edith Olivier. *Viking Press.*

RELIGIOUS BOOK CLUB

Psychological Approach to Theology. By Walter Marshall Horton. *Harper.*

SCIENTIFIC BOOK CLUB

Up from the Ape. By Earnest A. Hooton. *Macmillan.*

Book Reviews

Censorship and The Public Library

THESE PAPERS may be said to give expression to thirty-seven years' experience in librarianship, for while a few of them were written when the author was a much younger man, their inclusion in the present volume implies that he believes them still true and of current significance. During these thirty-seven years American public libraries have enjoyed their greatest growth and technical development. University libraries, also, as Mr. Putnam pointed out recently, have accumulated almost enough of the source materials of scholarship to render them independent of European collections.

The volume under review, therefore, has a peculiar interest in that it summarizes (without attempting to do so) this important period, and enables us to see, as from a vantage point, the public library in its relation to the American scene.

No less useful for such a purpose is the wide range of subjects included: censorship, book selection, the public library as a factor in education, personnel problems, work with children, appropriations, the public library in small and medium sized town, publicity, the library and workers' education, the public library as an investment and many other topics.

The library as observed from these various viewpoints appears to mirror American culture, reflecting its foibles and prejudices, its hopes, its idealism. The picture on the whole is complimentary. Much faith as well as much money is invested in American public libraries. We believe in the power of ideas, in books for everybody, in equalizing opportunities. Much credit for this belief, as Mr. Bowerman acknowledges, is due to Andrew Carnegie. He made money, much money, and he had enough confidence in public libraries to invest millions in them. Such an object lesson must have had tremendous influence on American business men who look to their captains of industry for guidance. But it probably had another result, as Mr. Bowerman has observed, its operation in different cities. It led appropriating bodies to consider that without Carnegie money there could be no libraries, that Mr. Carnegie's minimum requirement for book expenditure should be considered the maximum, and that sites for buildings, and a large part of maintenance should come from private benefactions. The idea of popular public libraries is not entirely "sold" in America. This is shown by the dearth of rural libraries, the meager support given many municipal libraries, and a persistent belief in some quarters that libraries are not a public utility but that people who want books should buy them.

Mr. Bowerman believes that libraries would do well to emphasize intelligent public service, personnel and book selection and to pay rather less attention to the mechanical aspects of library work. The insistence on up-to-date buildings and the elaboration of equipment and processes, are, in themselves, typically American.

So, in book selection, is our handling of the question of censorship. On this topic the author has contributed a thoughtful and informative paper which merits careful reading. He does not answer categorically his own questions as to the correct attitude of librarians toward controversial books, and indeed, he could scarcely do so for the whole subject is hopelessly complicated. There are too many groups from different educational, religious, social and economic backgrounds in our American population to admit of any easy solution. The admission or prohibition of books in public libraries has always been a moot question of first importance and probably will be to the end of time.

The two classes around which the controversy rages most fiercely are politics and sex. There is usually not much flurry about the first unless we are feeling unduly fearful. Such a time occurred recently in the Senate when it was proposed to exclude (through the agency of customs inspectors) radical books from Europe, preferably Russia. A thorough discussion ensued which may be productive of good, at least to the present generation of senators.

Sex is a much more difficult question because it is not possible, as it should be, to throw the entire matter on the courts. One battle has been won and that is the right to assume that sex exists. Formerly this must be denied by inference. No publisher is now prohibited from distributing such novels as *A Farewell To Arms* or *Jennie Gerhardt,* and few public libraries exclude them. There are, however, two factors that make it necessary for public libraries to use caution in admitting some fiction.

Censorship and the Public Library, with other papers; by George F. Bowerman. N. Y. The H. W. Wilson Co. 1931.

The first is the desire of certain radicals (let us be honest and call them so from the generally accepted viewpoint) to carry frankness in sex discussion to its final extreme which approaches, if it does not reach, obscenity. The fact that there is a large enough prurient public to make such books profitable and that their sale is fanned by publicity, makes some publishers eager to enlist in the cause. They have money enough to take their case to court and carry it along for months. Aside from the point, which may at once be admitted, that even if questionable books were purchased and placed on the shelves of the library, no one need read them unless he wanted to do so, the second factor cannot be ignored by librarians. This is the universal desire of nearly everyone, based, no doubt, on a deep social instinct, to censor the books that his neighbor reads. The groups above referred to, racial and religious, would at once undertake the task if the librarian relinquished it. And if these groups were large enough numerically or influential enough politically, the damage to library prestige would be serious. Moreover, while many would subscribe to the theory that no adult could be harmed by reading a vicious book, very few would agree that children might prove equally immune. How many libraries admit children to the adult department? And how about the "intermediates" and the young impressionables?

Here enters the administrative question of closed shelves—another debating ground. Is it possible we have not considered this partial solution as carefully as it deserves? If adult study groups are required to read Joyce's *Ulysses* and Faulkner's *Sanctuary*, is the public library to supply them or must it be some other agency?

It is cheering to read in Mr. Bowerman's book that the Catholic Church has not been aggressive, but has, on the contrary, shown unusual tolerance in suggesting the suppression of books. Among religious groups, the Fundamentalists and Christian Scientists seem most active.

By-products gleaned from this volume include a number of elusive statistics which one always wants to know at some time or other, but can rarely find; as, for example, that the total number of books published since the invention of printing is estimated at 25,000,000. In the chapter on Library Personnel Problems, we learn that the author believes the staffs of American libraries are over feminized.

Carl L. Cannon.

Found at A. L. A. in New Haven a gold pin. The owner may have by describing setting and stone to Edith L. Little, City Library, Springfield, Mass.

Mirror Of The Parisian Bibliophile

In the Kingdom of books there are no boundaries of time, race or nation. Nevertheless, there is probably no country where book collecting is more widely spread among both the wealthy and the relatively poor or where the literature of bibliophily is more frequently worth reading or more interesting than in France. Dr. Koch has already made several trips into this field as editor and translator. He returns to it in this translation of Bonnardot's *Mirror of the Parisian Bibliophile* which has very recently been privately printed at the Lakeside Press under the supervision of William A. Kittredge.

The plot is slight and fantastic. Two elderly Parisian book-collectors of 1847 are neighbors and competitors. One of them, Jean Vechel, plans to marry his daughter Marie to his fellow-bibliophile Durandal. Both see in the marriage an eventful union of two rival collections. Marie and her mother, not being bibliophiles, look with favor on a young notary, Eugene, of suitable fortune and family. But Eugene is not a bibliophile and the prejudices of a book-collector are hard to overcome, as every good wife or tolerant daughter knows.

Love will not be daunted. Intensive study of Brunet's *Manuel du Librairie et de l'Amateur* and the purchase of a few book-seller's "plugs," soon enable Eugene to overcome his prospective father-in-law's prejudice. It is at this point that the satire is keenest and the story most fantastic. A rather extended experience leads me to consider Eugene's absorption of information from Brunet too rapid and effective to be convincing. Perhaps however, most American library school students and library assistants lack stimuli as potent as Marie. The tale moves on to a characteristically humorous French ending in which embarrassing disclosures are averted and even the jilted bibliophile, Durandal, is left content with the outcome.

As a study of the second-hand book trade as well as of the foibles of book-collectors, the story will deserve a place in all considerable American libraries. The satire is kindly and one cannot escape the conclusion that, after all, real regard for books and a desire to own them, are a greater asset even to free public libraries, than extension programs which have only increased book-borrowing as their objective.

Bonnardot, Alfred. *Mirror of the Parisian Bibliophile*. A satirical tale, translated and edited by Theodore Wesley Koch. Chicago (privately printed) 1931.

Dr. Koch's introduction summarizes admirably the very little that is known of Bonnardot and his writings. Interpolated quotations and full, interesting notes give an excellent though informal outline of the book-trade and book-collecting in France in the mid-nineteenth century. The original edition of the work (160 copies, of which only 100 were for sale), seems to have dropped from notice until recently when two translations, one Catalan (1924) and one Spanish (1926) appeared. Dr. Koch's is the first in English.

As no copy of the original is accessible, I am unable to judge the accuracy of the translation. It reads well. The style of the translation is light, smooth, and clever, as that of good mid-nineteenth century French literature so often is.

The make-up of the book is excellent. The ninety-six illustrations in sepia by José Longoria from the 1926 Spanish translations are redrawn to suit the change in format. The translator justly says they "have the feeling and atmosphere of the Romantic period of the text and they convey admirably the spirit of the tale, gently satiric but imbued with sympathy and humor."

The format is a pleasing octavo of 180 pages in French blue cloth and gold. Decoration, page proportion, type and illustrations are harmonious and pleasantly reminiscent of the period and subject treated. It is a book to be commended alike to the discriminating collector, the student of book-collecting and the book-trade, and any library with a considerable bibliographic collection.

Comparison of this with another recent translation by Dr. Koch, in the same general field is interesting. In the summer of 1930 the Roxburghe Club of San Francisco announced as its first publication, Antonio Fogazzaro's *Eden Anto,* printed for the club in an edition of 250 numbered copies (of which 110 only were for sale) by the Grabhorn Press. The plots of both turn on the ease with which collectors may be misled through enthusiasm unfortified by adequate knowledge and the happiness which may come even from erroneous conclusions in the realms of bibliography. Returning to our first sentence, the Frenchman Bonnardot and the Italian Fogazzaro agree in their evidence that real booklovers are much the same everywhere.

It is a cause of sincere regret that, under present conditions, books like these cannot be as attractively issued in editions large enough to make them available to a wider range of readers, who are potentially booklovers, but who need a suitable introduction to the pleasures of the personal library.

FRANK K. WALTER.

Book Charging In England

THE LIBRARY JOURNAL, April 1931, affords an interesting example of the essential daftness of the American efficiency monger. It contains articles on three systems of "mechanical charging." It would seem from these articles that the method of charging in vogue in the States is a mixture of our familiar card charging and the obsolete ledger system. It is necessary to enter on an American book card the date of issue and return of a volume, together with the registration number of the borrower. To the lumbering and effete mind of a European, it seems obvious that this lengthy process can be curtailed by the adoption of the ticket-pocket and the use of a rubber date stamp. They think differently in U. S. A., and have evolved machines complete with electric motors, stencil plates and switches which are guaranteed to charge books at a rate which can be exceeded by an English junior of three weeks' standing, armed with a rubber stamp. And yet people say that Laputa was exaggerated in its satire.—"Observer," in *The Library Assistant,* June 1931.

To Complete List Of Serials

AT A MEETING of the Executive Committee of the Rockefeller Foundation held May 22, 1931, the request of the American Library Association for an additional appropriation of $5,000 for the completion of the list of serial publications of foreign governments, aid to which was given by the former Laura Spelman Rockefeller Memorial, was considered, and the following action taken:

RESOLVED that the sum of five thousand dollars ($5,000), or as much thereof as may be necessary, in addition to LS 756, be, and it is hereby appropriated to the American Library Association for the preparation and publication of a list of foreign government serials, any balance unexpended on December 31, 1932, to revert to the Foundation.

A.L.A. Presents Juvenile Books

FIFTY-EIGHT BOOK titles most often asked for by rural and mountain children were recently selected by a committee of the School Librarians Section of the American Library Association to be presented to President Hoover's Rapidan River School in Virginia.

From The Library Schools

South To Open Library Schools

BY REASON OF a grant of $60,000 from the General Education Board and a like sum to be set aside from the University Budget for the next five years, the Louisiana State University at Baton Rouge, Louisiana, is able to organize a school that will provide for training of librarians. Graduation from an approved college or university and a reading knowledge of two foreign languages, preferably French and German, will be required for admission. No announcements as to faculty can be made at the present time. The school will have quarters in the Library Building of the University.

The University of North Carolina, under the directorship of Dr. Louis R. Wilson, will open a new School of Library Science in September 1931 as a regular unit of the University. The courses to be given during the first term are Children's Literature by Nora Beust of the education library of the University; Administration of School Libraries by Flossie M. Foster who graduated from the School of Library Science at Columbia University in June; and Function and Use of the School Library by Sarah M. Findley of the Lakewood, Ohio, High School Library. During the second term courses in Cataloging and Classification will be given by Susan Grey Akers of the University of Chicago, and Reference and Bibliography by Mrs. Elizabeth G. Vining, formerly a member of the staff of the Drexel Library School. The courses are not offered as a substitute for a full year of library work, but are intended to be of value to librarians of high schools and small public libraries, library assistants, and teachers and college students who wish to have some formal knowledge of library procedure which will enable them to make an intelligent use of books.

McGill

THE MCGILL University Library School was reaccredited on a graduate basis by the Board of Education for Librarianship and presented a class of fourteen for the degree of Bachelor of Library Science at Convocation on May 29. The present course of one year, open to those who have received a Bachelor's degree from a recognized university, gives opportunity for specialization in Special Libraries, College and University Libraries, and School and Children's Libraries during the second term. A course in Canadian Government Documents has been added to the curriculum, and was given for the first time during the second term of 1930-31. The extension courses which are given in the evenings during the winter have been well patronized by those already engaged in library work or in some related profession. These courses are given in rotation, so that the equivalent of the summer course may be taken in three terms and a similar certificate secured. The six weeks summer session will be held from July 6th to August 14th. This course is accredited as Type IV and aims to prepare librarians for small libraries or assistants for larger libraries.

Peabody

THE PEABODY LIBRARY SCHOOL formally entered upon its reorganized curriculum on June 9. Although the school began to function last fall with an increased endowment and an enlarged staff, it was necessary to carry on for the time being under an older curriculum and with but a fraction of the equipment which now graces its offices and study rooms. To June, the year was one of organization and adjustment. But with the beginning of the summer quarter the work took on a new phase, not the least important aspect of which was a more careful sifting of applicants than had hitherto been the rule. While the school will complete its tacit contract with students who entered under earlier conditions and who may not be eligible under the new, an effort is being put forth by correspondence and personal conference to make the process of matriculation a selective one, summer as well as winter. The large majority in the summer group are high school teachers or librarians in service who are taking advantage of three consecutive summer vacations to complete a full 45 quarter-hour library science curriculum; this and a few courses leading in the direction of a master's degree being the only library science offerings in Peabody. For the present, at least, Peabody's primary aim is the preparation of fulltime librarians for high schools, teachers colleges, and junior colleges.

Washington

WILLIAM E. HENRY, has resigned as dean of the University of Washington Library School and becomes dean emeritus at the end of the present college year.

Open Round Table

Agrees Thoroughly With Spaulding

In Your Issue of May 15 you invite comment on Mr. Spaulding's remarks concerning charging machines. His brief paper itself invited comment so appealingly that I hardly need your own invitation. I know nothing of the efficiency of the charging machines, but I agree most thoroughly with Mr. Spaulding that any possible gain in efficiency is overbalanced by loss in that friendly contact, personal yet impersonal, which gives the desk attendant her largest opportunity for service to others and for her own growth. I shall never forget the antagonism generated within me when I first beheld a cash register on the charging desk of a library; I think I had never before seen anything which impressed me as so completely out of place. All the paraphernalia of the charging desk are open, in lesser degree, to the same objection, and I am delighted to know that Mr. Spaulding has banished the slip rack from the loan desk.

For a great many years I have wanted to see a library where every step in the processes of charging and discharging books, the writing of registration records and overdue notices, etc., would be done out of sight of the public, by a staff of strictly clerical workers; where the desk attendants could devote themselves entirely to assisting readers in selecting or in finding what they want or need, and to a proper amount of friendly welcome to those who need no assistance. I want to see a library where no more clerical ability is required of the desk attendants than is required of a college professor of English literature. Then, perhaps, we should develop a good body of readers' advisers' and "professors of books." Then, no earnest booklover, widely educated and more than "well read," with a strong desire to be of service to other lovers of books and inquirers after knowledge, would be banned forever from desk attendance because she cannot guide a pencil into always legible figures and has, moreover, an unfortunate habit of transposition. We all know that such a person would be rejected, as a desk assistant, in almost any library, in favor of an unfailingly accurate young lady with a negligible knowledge of books. Perhaps this is why we are so often annoyed or enraged by hearing our assistants called "clerks." Which is more amusing, the applicant who says "I'm sure I could do well in library work, I've always been so fond of reading," or the librarian who says, "It is not enough to like books and to know them, and to be able to communicate this liking and this knowledge to others. You must be able to charge and discharge books, and do a dozen other clerical jobs, with accuracy, legibility, and speed?"

I cannot see that the charging machines would lessen this difficulty, since the charging of books is but one of many processes for which clerical excellence is required. And unless it were installed and operated behind the scenes, it would superimpose on our present clerical atmosphere the cloud of mechanism. I should like to visit Des Moines and sit and watch Mr. Spaulding's staff slipping books, out of public sight and knowledge. But no, I should prefer to be out at the loan desk, watching them in their contact with the fortunate Des Moines public.

C. Seymour Thompson.

Detroit System Not a Barrier

Mr. Spaulding's criticism of the mechanization of the charging process published in The Library Journal of May 15, interested me. I also read the comment in the Editorial Forum suggesting that other librarians may have opinions on the subject.

Mr. Spaulding's objections, it seems to me, are based on the assumption that the only contact between the reader and the librarian is over the charging desk. This may be true in very small libraries. I had supposed however, that the policy of separating the mechanical routine of charging and discharging books from book service of professional character by using a separate and less formal desk for the latter in some location close to readers and books, was in general practice in medium size and larger libraries.

Such a separation of functions is to my mind highly desirable for a number of reasons. The trained librarian on the floor can concentrate on friendly service to the reader without the necessity of fixing her attention at the same time on copying figures correctly, while on the other hand, quick and accurate dispatch of circulation desk routine is appreciated by library users. Sub-professional workers can then be used at the circulation desk, an obvious economy. The separation of routine and book service should also help to emphasize the professional aspects of library work and should inspire greater confidence on the part of the library's patrons in the quality of service given.

Our experience with the Detroit system does not indicate that it makes a barrier between the charging desk assistant and the patron. On the contrary, the contact between the desk assistant and the reader can be less rather than more mechanical when the assistant is able to bestow on the reader the attention which would otherwise be given to writing the borrower's number. Some library assistants may be able to discuss books intelligently, think up something clever to say about the weather, keep one eye on a waiting line, and at the same time get a long number down without transposing figures. However, if I were fortunate enough to have such a person on my staff, I would consider her talents too valuable to be spent in charging and discharging books!

Mrs. Theodora R. Brewitt.

What About A Library Hostess?

In a Recent Issue of The Library Journal Mr. Forrest Spaulding, librarian at the Des Moines Public Library, forcefully regretted the introduction of machines and machine-like methods in the library charging system. I sympathize entirely with his point of view, for the systematized circulation methods almost drove me out of library work.

Previous to my library training I had had experience at the collection windows in a bank and store. As I sat at the circulation desk of a large library I had the same feeling of tension and speed in attempting to keep the line moving and still be accurate. There was no time or inclination to say a pleasant word; there was hardly time to glance at a person's face. Even the title of the book passed notice. I was a mere stamping machine. Now, in a small town library, there is no need for speed and I have many pleasant moments of discussion about the books that are read. The library seems like a home full of treasures that are to be shared. When I find something that I think will interest a particular person, I put it aside and when that person appears recognition is sufficient to bring to my mind the association with the material. The reserve system is hardly necessary. In fact, I feel like a hostess.

However, such a relationship is impossible in a large system—the streams of people that flow past the charging desk cannot be recognized and efficient charging accomplished. In this day and age libraries are winning the respect of other business concerns by this very accuracy and method that Mr. Spaulding bemoans. With the increased circulation personal contact is lost. The literary librarian is almost a person of the past; she is supplanted by efficient clerks. It is with a horrible feeling of resentment that I have seen this occur in two large libraries of my acquaintance. The charging clerk was hardly familiar with the names of the books and she admitted that she never had time to read.

Nevertheless, there is one solution that I can see—that is the creation of a new title, that of "library hostess." The title might be confined to library circles, for the public should never know that the demure little person shelving books who was interested in their reading was really an important library personage. I have found that people seem to dislike asking questions of the proper authorities—they seem to think that the reference librarian is too busy, but the girl at the charging desk knows everything! If there was a person at hand during the hours when the circulation was heaviest, one who looked intelligent and approachable (appearance would count a great deal) who seemed to have nothing to do but carry around an armful of books (the books would really be a sign that she belonged to the library staff) a contact might be made which would make the large library an attractive, homelike place.

The library hostess would have to have the intuition to know when a person needed assistance and when he would like to be left alone. Like the proverbial shopper, some people are "just looking around," while others are looking for something—even something as indefinable as "a good book." With all the silent aids such as catalogs, lists, posters, guides, and grouping most of the library clientèle prefer to scan the shelves. At first, they are interested, then puzzled, and finally lost. The last stage should be sensed by the hostess and assistance proffered. If it is rejected, all right, there will be others who will appreciate this service.

The constant scanners of shelves need aid that cannot be supplied by the fixed position of the information and reference desks. The profuse readers want someone with whom to talk about books. The leisurely circulation desk librarian is a person of the past. The circulation clerk lacks the time, and often the training. Why not have a "library hostess" during the rush hours at the library?

Mildred Boldt Csontos.

Among Librarians

Edna Couper Adams, assistant in the reference division of the Wisconsin Historical Library, Madison, for twenty-nine years, died on May 23, 1931.

S. G. Ayres who has for the past nineteen years been in charge of the library of Garrett Biblical Institute is retiring at the end of the fiscal year, August 1, to become librarian emeritus and will be succeeded by Raymond P. Morris who has worked in the Garrett Library three years in charge of the stacks under Mr. Ayres' direction.

M. Gertrude Buckhous, Librarian and Professor of Library Economy at the State University of Montana, died after an operation on May 18. Miss Buckhous took her library training at Illinois in 1901 and was with the Wisconsin State Library Commission in the summer of 1902. She was appointed Librarian of the State University of Montana in the same year. In her 29 years as Librarian of the State University, she pressed the development of the library with unflagging zeal, and she was rewarded by seeing it finally housed in the finest building on the campus. The 1929 legislature, largely through her efforts, created the Montana Library Extension Commission, of which she became Chairman and Secretary. Her death came before funds had been provided to develop its work.

Maxine Cromwell, Michigan '28, is on the staff of the American Library in Paris.

Angus S. Fletcher, director of the British Library of Information, New York City, has been appointed a Commander of the Order of the British Empire by the King on the occasion of His Majesty's Birthday in recognition of his valuable services to the State.

Isabel Howell, reference librarian at George Peabody College for Teachers, Nashville, has been appointed acting librarian of Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tennessee, beginning next September.

Felix Neumann, assistant librarian of the Army Medical Library, had the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws (LL.D.) conferred upon him by the Georgetown University, Washington, D. C., at its 132nd annual commencement, on June 8, 1931.

Frances Simpson, who has been connected with the University of Illinois since September, 1901 and since 1912 has served as assistant director of the Library School, has reached the age at which, under University regulations, she retires with a pension. A striking manifestation of the regard in which she is held by the alumni of the School was shown in the fact that contributions totalling over $1100 have been received to enable her to see a little more of the world on the round-the-world tour she begins in August.

Laura Smith resigned from the Public Library of Cincinnati, on June 1. For many years, as head of the combined catalog and reference departments, she rendered distinguished service in the reorganization and expansion of the library and in addition was for several years director of the training class. Miss Smith was president of the Ohio Library Association in 1917 and a member of the A.L.A. Council from 1924 to 1926.

Charlotte Templeton, librarian of the Greenville, South Carolina, Public Library since 1922, has been appointed as librarian of Atlanta University. She has served successively as reference librarian at Omaha, Nebraska, Public Library, as librarian of the Oshkosh, Wisconsin, Public Library, as secretary of both the Nebraska Public Library Commission and the Georgia State Library Commission.

Elizabeth Welt, Simmons '29, is now an assistant in the Foreign Department of the Providence, Rhode Island, Public Library.

Malcolm Glenn Wyer, librarian of the Denver Public Library and dean of the School of Library Science of the University of Denver, had the degree of Doctor of Library Science conferred upon him at the annual commencement of the University of Nebraska on Saturday, June 6, 1931.

William F. Yust, for twenty years librarian of the Rochester, N. Y., Public Library, will retire from active duty on January 1, 1932. Mr. Yust has been engaged in library work for thirty-five years; his appointments previous to Rochester being University of Chicago Library, Public Libraries Division of the New York State Education Department, and the Public Library of Louisville, Kentucky.

Opportunities For Librarians

Wanted—The Civil Service Commission announces the second competitive examination for junior librarian (Penal and Correctional Institution) to fill several vacancies in the Federal penal system, two at Leavenworth, Kansas, and possibly one at either Atlanta, Georgia, or Chillicothe, Ohio. The new examination will probably be given during the first part of August. The Bureau of Prisons wish for these positions men of mature judgment who are especially interested in the opportunity for unusual social service, afforded by the work. The work of the librarian will be not only administrative and technical, but in a large measure that of a reader's adviser doing personal work of an adult educational nature. For further information inquire of John Chancellor, Department of Justice, Bureau of Prisons, Washington, D. C.

●

Young man, with over eight years' experience in major public, reference, and special libraries, desires change. A.B. and B.S. and M.S. in library science. Languages—German, Spanish, French, and Italian. Executive or semi-executive position preferred but other types will be considered. W14.

●

Librarian, training and wide experience all kinds of public library work, would like position by September first, sooner if necessary. Organizing ability. Place where mature woman would be appreciated. W11.

●

Librarian with college and library school training and A1 experience in both public and special library work desires position as cataloger. Has excellent knowledge of Latin and German. W17.

●

Librarian with B.S. degree, one year of library school, and three years of experience, desires change of position. Especially interested in cataloging and small library work. Eastern or southern state preferred. W15.

●

Position wanted as junior library assistant. Library training, typing, three years' experience. W10.

●

Radcliffe and Simmons graduate (Library Science) wants position. References. W16.

●

Library school graduate with five years' experience wishes to make a change. Prefers position in the reference department of a college or university library. Available for immediate work. W12.

●

Library school graduate, for the past seven years librarian of a large high school with considerable previous experience in college library work, desires new position as school supervisor, as teacher of school library work in a library, or as librarian of a good college or high school. W13.

●

Librarian desires position after August 15. B.S. degree and library school graduate. Three years' experience in public library and ten in charge of small college library. Position of responsibility desired. W18.

The Calendar Of Events

August 25-29—International Institute of Bibliography, tenth conference at the Hague.

●

September 2-4—Maine Library Association, annual meeting at Kittery, Maine.

●

September 9-11—New Hampshire Library Association, annual meeting at Hanover, New Hampshire.

●

September 19—Northwest District Libraries Association, annual meeting at Port Angeles, Washington.

●

September 21-26—New York Library Association, annual meeting at Lake Placid Club, N. Y.

●

September 28—Ohio Library Associaton, annual meeting at Marietta, Ohio.

●

October 1-2—Connecticut Library Association, annual meeting at Greenwich, Conn.

●

October 7-9—Michigan Library Association, annual meeting at Battle Creek.

●

October 8-10—Colorado and Wyoming Library Associations, joint annual meetings at the University of Colorado, Boulder, Colorado.

●

October 14-15—Nebraska Library Association, annual meeting at Omaha, Nebraska.

●

October 14-16—Wisconsin Library Association, annual meeting at Hotel Pfister, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

●

October 15-16—Kentucky Library Association, annual meeting in Louisville, Kentucky.

●

October 15-17—Mississippi Library Association, annual meeting at Hattiesburg, Mississippi.

●

October 21-23—Kansas Library Association, annual meeting at Wichita, Kansas.

●

October 21-23—Illinois Library Association, annual meeting at the Père Marquette in Peoria, Ill.

●

October 28-30—Indiana Library Association, annual meeting in Indianapolis, Indiana. Joint meeting with Indiana Trustees Association.

●

October 28-31—Texas Library Association, biennial meeting at San Antonio, Texas.

●

October 29-31—Missouri Library Association, annual meeting at Cape Girardeau, Missouri.

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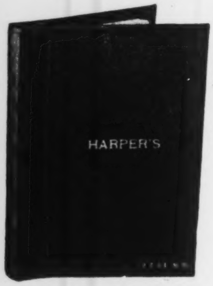

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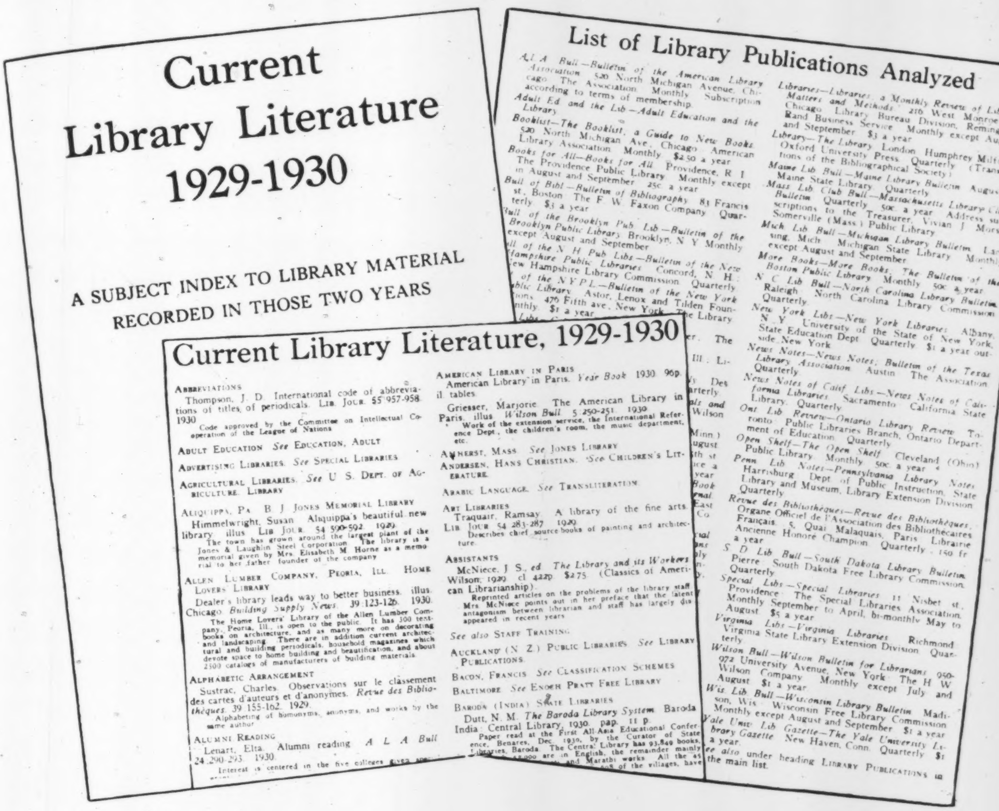

Current
Library Literature
1929-1930

A SUBJECT INDEX TO LIBRARY MATERIAL
RECORDED IN THOSE TWO YEARS

List of Library Publications Analyzed

A L A Bull—Bulletin of the American Library Association 520 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago The Association Monthly Subscription according to terms of membership
Adult Ed and the Lib—Adult Education and the Library
Booklist—The Booklist, a Guide to New Books 520 North Michigan Ave, Chicago American Library Association Monthly $2.50 a year
Books for All—Books for All Providence, R I The Providence Public Library Monthly except in August and September 25c a year
Bull of Bibl—Bulletin of Bibliography 83 Francis st, Boston The F W Faxon Company Quarterly $3 a year
ull of the Brooklyn Pub Lib—Bulletin of the Brooklyn Public Library Brooklyn, N Y Monthly except August and September
ll of the N H Pub Libs—Bulletin of the New ampshire Public Libraries Concord, N H ew Hampshire Library Commission Quarterly
of the N Y P L—Bulletin of the New York blic Library Astor, Lenox and Tilden Foun- ions 476 Fifth ave, New York The Library nthly $1 a year
Libraries—Libraries, a Monthly Review of Library Matters and Methods 216 West Monroe st, Chicago Library Bureau Division, Remington Rand Business Service Monthly except August and Steptember $3 a year
Library—The Library London Humphrey Milford Oxford University Press Quarterly (Transactions of the Bibliographical Society)
Maine Lib Bull—Maine Library Bulletin Augusta Maine State Library Quarterly
Mass Lib Club Bull—Massachusetts Library Club Bulletin Quarterly 50c a year Address subscriptions to the Treasurer, Vivian J Morse, Somerville (Mass) Public Library
Mich Lib Bull—Michigan Library Bulletin Lansing, Mich Michigan State Library Monthly except August and September
More Books—More Books, The Bulletin of the Boston Public Library Monthly 50c a year
N C Lib Bull—North Carolina Library Bulletin Raleigh North Carolina Library Commission Quarterly
New York Libs—New York Libraries Albany, N Y University of the State of New York, State Education Dept Quarterly $1 a year outside New York
News Notes—News Notes; Bulletin of the Texas Library Association Austin The Association Quarterly
News Notes of Calif Libs—News Notes of California Libraries Sacramento California State Library. Quarterly
Ont Lib Review—Ontario Library Review Toronto Public Libraries Branch, Ontario Department of Education Quarterly
Open Shelf—The Open Shelf Cleveland (Ohio) Public Library Monthly 50c a year
Penn Lib Notes—Pennsylvania Library Notes Harrisburg Dept of Public Instruction, State Library and Museum, Library Extension Division Quarterly
Revue des Bibliothèques—Revue des Bibliothèques, Organe Officiel de l'Association des Bibliothécaires Français. 5, Quai Malaquais, Paris Librairie Ancienne Honoré Champion Quarterly 150 fr a year
S D Lib Bull—South Dakota Library Bulletin Pierre South Dakota Free Library Commission Quarterly
Special Libs—Special Libraries 11 Nisbet st, Providence The Special Libraries Association Monthly September to April, bi-monthly May to August $5 a year
Virginia Libs—Virginia Libraries Richmond Virginia State Library Extension Division Quarterly
Wilson Bull—Wilson Bulletin for Librarians 950-972 University Avenue, New York The H W Wilson Company Monthly except July and August $1 a year
Wis Lib Bull—Wisconsin Library Bulletin Madison, Wis Wisconsin Free Library Commission Monthly except August and September $1 a year
Yale Univ Lib Gazette—The Yale University Library Gazette New Haven, Conn. Quarterly $1 a year
ee also under heading Library Publications in the main list.

Current Library Literature, 1929-1930

Abbreviations
Thompson, J D International code of abbreviations of titles of periodicals. Lib Jour 55:957-958 1930
Code approved by the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation of the League of Nations

Adult Education *See* Education, Adult

Advertising Libraries. *See* Special Libraries

Agricultural Libraries. *See* U S Dept of Agriculture. Library

Aliquippa, Pa B J Jones Memorial Library
Himmelwright, Susan Aliquippa's beautiful new library illus Lib Jour 54:590-592 1929
The town has grown around the largest plant of the Jones & Laughlin Steel Corporation The library is a memorial given by Mrs. Elisabeth M Horne as a memorial to her father founder of the company

Allen Lumber Company, Peoria, Ill Home Lovers' Library
Dealer's library leads way to better business. illus. Chicago *Building Supply News.* 39:123-126. 1930.
The Home Lovers' Library of the Allen Lumber Company, Peoria, Ill., is open to the public. It has 300 text-books on architecture, and as many more on decorating and landscaping. There are in addition current architectural and building periodicals, household magazines which devote space to home building and beautification, and about 2500 catalogs of manufacturers of building materials

Alphabetic Arrangement
Sustrac, Charles. Observations sur le classement des cartes d'auteurs et d'anonymes. *Revue des Bibliothèques.* 39:155-162. 1929.
Alphabeting of homonyms, anonyms, and works by the same author

Alumni Reading
Lenart, Elta. Alumni reading *A L A Bull* 24:290-293. 1930.
Interest is centered in the five colleges given spe

American Library in Paris
American Library in Paris. *Year Book* 1930 96p. il tables
Griesser, Marjorie The American Library in Paris. illus *Wilson Bull* 5:250-251 1930
Work of the extension service, the International Reference Dept., the children's room, the music department, etc.

Amherst, Mass *See* Jones Library

Andersen, Hans Christian. *See* Children's Literature

Arabic Language. *See* Transliteration

Art Libraries
Traquair, Ramsay A library of the fine arts. Lib Jour 54:283-287 1929
Describes chief source books of painting and architecture.

Assistants
McNiece, J S., ed *The Library and its Workers* Wilson, 1929 cl 422p $2.75 (Classics of American Librarianship).
Reprinted articles on the problems of the library staff Mrs McNiece points out in her preface that the latent antagonism between librarian and staff has largely disappeared in recent years

See also Staff Training

Auckland (N Z) Public Libraries *See* Library Publications.

Bacon, Francis *See* Classification Schemes

Baltimore *See* Enoch Pratt Free Library

Baroda (India) State Libraries
Dutt, N. M. *The Baroda Library System* Baroda India: Central Library, 1930. pap. 11 p.
Paper read at the First All-Asia Educational Conference, Benares, Dec. 1930, by the Curator of State Libraries, Baroda The Central Library has 93,849 books,

A Guide to Recent Library Literature

from library and general periodicals

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THIS LIST presents a cumulation into one alphabet of the subject index to articles in library periodicals and cognate material as recorded in THE LIBRARY JOURNAL during 1929 and 1930, under the heading "Current Library Literature." Beginning with the issue for January 15, 1930, the scope of the list was expanded to allow for the inclusion of annotations to and excerpts from the indexed material. Entries for 1929 have been annotated for the purposes of the present list.

The subject headings, when possible, follow those in H. G. T. Cannon's *Bibliography of Library Economy* (Chicago: A. L. A., 1927), to which the monthly lists in the *Library Journal* form a continuing supplement. A cumulation of the unannotated lists published in the *Library Journal* during 1927 may be found in the *American Library Directory Supplement* 1928 (New York: R. R. Bowker Company). It is planned to issue annotated lists similar to the present bibliography at regular intervals.

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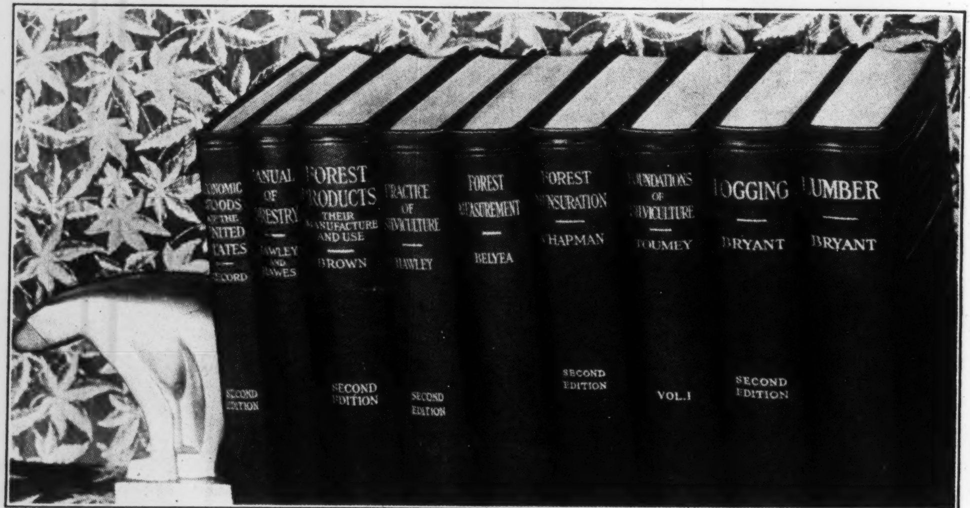

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